Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. | NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

Spring Line of

WALL PAPERS.

Nothing furnishes a room like an artistically colored, well-drawn wall paper Over ten thousand rolls just received.

From 6c. per roll up.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

A. C. Titus Company.

FEB. 26, 1900. **FOR THIS WEEK.**

TURKEYS, 12 pounds or over, 13c. a pound. Smaller at 15c.

COGGESHALL FARM EGGS,

28c. a dozen. 4 dozen for $1.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.

Second Edition

STRIKE ON IN FORCE.

Movement General Among Granite Cutters.

Only a Few Firms Here and There Are at Work.

WESTERLY, March 1.—As a result of the meeting of the Westerly branch of the Granite Cutters' Union, held last evening, not a single cutter or blacksmith responded to the whistle in any quarry or cutting shop here this morning. The number who remained away from their work was 225 cutters and 25 blacksmiths. The cutters have no proposition to offer except the bill of prices already presented, $3 per day for eight hours' work. The members of the union declare that they will remain firm in their adherence to the union demands. The Rhode Island Granite Works this morning posted notices offering employment to 12 apprentices.

NO NEW CONTRACTS TAKEN.

Connecticut Manufacturers Prepared for a Long Shutdown.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—Reports from the various granite centres in Connecticut announce that work has been suspended in all the quarries and stone yards where members of the Granite Workers' Union were employed. The suspension is the result of a demand by the Granite Workers' Union upon the New England Manufacturers' Association to grant a new scale of wages and a shorter working day, and was scheduled to take effect today.

The manufacturers contend that to submit to the request of the union would be suicidal, inasmuch as the increased cost of production would so raise the cost of granite that the producers in New England could not hope to compete with those in other sections of the country. They insist that if the workmen hold out it will be necessary to continue the suspension indefinitely. That the manufacturers are sincere in their statement appears evident from the fact that for several weeks no new contract work has been accepted by any of them, and the men who had been employed by them were discharged as the work on hand was completed.

Yesterday at the great quarries in Branford, where several hundred men are employed, only two men remained at the close of work last night. What the granite workers will do depends upon the action taken by the union in the larger manufacturing centres in Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine, but the indications are that work will not be resumed for some time in any case.

ONE GROTON FIRM BUSY.

All Others in That Vicinity Join the Strike.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 1.—The monumental works of Frank Salter & Son, located in Groton, are being operated today. The firm gave notice to its men last night that they had withdrawn from the granite manufacturers' association and would grant the request of the men for an eight-hour day at a minimum wage scale of $3 per day. They make a fine class of monumental work and have a number of contracts ahead. They employ about 20 expert cutters.

The quarries operated by the Booth Bros. and Hurricane Island Granite companies at Great Neck, and Henry Gardiner at Millstone Point, in the town of Waterford, Charles S. Teoll and Clinton S. Sherwood are idle today because of the strike of the granite cutters. At all these quarries the cutters were paid off Wednesday evening and quickly left the works, after having presented their demand for the new scale of wages, which was in each case refused. At the Waterford quarries about 100 men went out and in Groton about 60 cutters are idle. The cutters will remain in this section, as they anticipate that the strike will be declared off in less than a month. Very little work remains unfinished at the quarries.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS AN HOUR.

Compromise to be Offered by the Quincy Cutters.

QUINCY, Mass., March 1.—Twenty-five hundred granite cutters employed in the quarries in this city left their work this morning, in pursuance of the decision to strike March 1 if the manufacturers' association had not by that time acceded to their demands for an eight-hour workday and a minimum wage of $3 per day.

A mass meeting was held at 10 o'clock, at which over 500 workmen attended, and it was voted to settle the difficulty upon the same terms as those adopted by the cutters and manufacturers at Barre, Vt.,—namely, a wage of 35 cents per hour, with an eight-hour day, provided the manufacturers here accept the terms now offered. An amendment was afterwards added to this proposition, to the effect that the wage should be a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour, and also that they should be paid weekly as heretofore. A committee from the cutters will meet a committee from the manufacturers tonight, when the compromise will be presented to the latter.

This meeting will be the most important one of the crisis and the result will be awaited with interest as upon it depends the question of continuing the strike to the end or whether the men shall return to work tomorrow morning.

CAPE ANN CUTTERS IN EARNEST.

Companies Said to be Willing to Consider a Compromise.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 1.—The Cape Ann granite cutters went on strike today for an eight-hour workday

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

MARCH 1, 1900. ESTABLISHED 1882.

PICTURES.

We call your attention to a new lot of pictures just received for parlors, dining-rooms, bedrooms, dens, etc. For color and beauty and price they cannot be equalled. Our 75c., 85c., $1.25, $1.50 and upwards cannot be purchased elsewhere for double the prices.

One large Bed Lounge, handsomely upholstered in red plush, for **$20,** actually worth $35.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

Oriental Rugs. Furniture. China.

LADYSMITH AT LAST RELIEVED.

General Dundonald's Force Marched in Last Night.

Country Between the City and Buller's Army Clear of Boers.

LONDON, March 1 (9:52 A. M.).—The war office has received the following despatch from General Buller:

"Lyttleton's headquarters, March 1 (9:05 a. m.).—General Dundonald, with the Natal carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nelthorp."

6:55 p. m.—General Buller wires from Nelthorpe, under today's date, that he has just returned from Ladysmith. He adds that the whole country south of that place is cleared of the Boers.

The following is the text of General Buller's despatch:

"Nelthorpe, March 1, 5:20 p. m. I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard, north of Surprise hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison were on half a pound of meat per man a day and were supplementing the meat by eating horses and mules.

"The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

CLEMENTS IN COLESBERG.

Evacuated by the Boers, Who Are Now in Full Retreat.

LONDON, March 1.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg (date uncertain)—General Clements reports that on hearing Colesberg had been evacuated he sent a force to occupy Colesberg Junction and rode into Colesberg, where he received an enthusiastic welcome. He secured a certain amount of ammunition, arrested several rebels and then returned to Rensburg. He reported the railway line clear and working to Lamelawlewan's siding. He will report tomorrow as to the few culverts which have been blown up. Colesberg and Colesberg Junction are held by our troops."

A Rensburg despatch, under date of February 28, says: General Clements, escorted by a squadron of Inniskillings, entered Colesberg this morning and received an enthusiastic reception. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of the leading men have been arrested. The inhabitants are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers but no violence.

DRIVEN OFF AT ALL POINTS.

Boers Make a Severe and Protracted Assault at Mafeking.

LONDON, March 1.—A special from Cape Town says that a telegram has been received there from Mafeking, announcing that the Boers made a severe and protracted assault February 26 but were driven off at all points. The truce which is usually observed Sundays was broken on the twenty-fifth by another fierce attack, but after determined fighting the Boers were repulsed with a loss of 10 killed and wounded. The defenders, who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks, lost only two killed and three wounded.

MAD WITH JOY.

Scenes in England Without Parallel for This Generation.

LONDON, March 1.—When the news of the relief of Ladysmith became generally known London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes witnessed have no parallel in the memories of this generation. The lord mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Generals White and Buller. When the queen received the news at Windsor Castle the bells on the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event. The pent-up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and the defeat of Cronje could no longer be controlled, and with today's crowning triumph the national trait of self-restraint was thrown to the winds.

This storm of jubilation centred around the Mansion House, and by noon thousands of persons blocked the many approaches to that grim building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men, the majority of them carrying little Union Jacks. Never before was there such a sale of flags as today. Through this cheering throng there was only one avenue open to traffic, and this was utilized by the buses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was stalled for hours. The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the buses, which soon began to resemble chariots in a triumphal procession. Stock brokers, bankers, clerks and working men clambered on top, and as the buses lumbered past the historic building, stood up, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs, and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts. A mighty shout answered them from the crowds through which they were passing. The procession became continuous, yet the crowd never tired of cheering every time the name of White, Buller or Roberts was mentioned, and off came hats and up went the little flags.

Grave old financiers waved and yelled as frantically and as often as the urchins who had clambered the Mansion House steps, that England's honor had been saved. The strain that for 118 days had kept the nation in terrible anxiety was removed. The lord mayor showed himself at a window out of which hung a huge city imperial volunteer flag, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. Staid magnates grabbed flaring posters from newsboys and brandished "Ladysmith Relieved" to the roaring throng.

All thought of business was forgotten. Nothing could be done on the Stock Exchange except to sing "God Save the Queen" and cheer. Business at the Baltic (wheat market for cargoes) closed at 1 o'clock. No one wanted to trade on such a day as this. The stores put up their shutters and gave their employers a holiday.

The lord mayor wired Lady Buller as follows: "My sincerest congratulations on your gallant husband's achievement."

He also ordered a holiday for the city's schools. Later he answered the demands of the crowd, that increased as the day wore on, by a speech in which he said: "This news makes our hearts leap for joy. We now are satisfied that our sacrifice of blood and treasure is not in vain."

Orders were given to ring the great bell in St. Paul's this evening. The West End is as enthusiastic, though not quite so demonstrative, as the city. The stately foreign office so far forgot itself as to display large Union Jacks from the windows.

A cabinet meeting was held, and as the members met at the entrance to the foreign office they exchanged the warmest congratulations.

Crowds blocked the war office lobbies, struggling to see for themselves the announcement of the glad tidings and cheering for General Buller, Lord Dundonald and other heroes of the hour.

Outside Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, a large crowd assembled.

Briefly, from one end of the metropolis to the other joy reigned supreme and bunting was flying everywhere in the bright March morning, and scarcely an omnibus passed through the happy streets but had tied to the driver's whip a Union Jack or red, white and blue streamers.

All over the United Kingdom these scenes were duplicated. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and, in fact, in all the cities, big and little, flags flew everywhere, whistles tooted, bells chimed and crowds paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, the schools were closed, in the harbors all the vessels dressed ship, and at the military and naval depots scenes of the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Liverpool, addressing a crowd of 20,000 people assembled around the town hall, the lord mayor said: "I thank the Almighty God for the glorious news. We have awaited patiently. We are satisfied that under the humane laws and government of this country the Boers, in a very short time, will be loyal citizens of the British empire."

The afternoon newspapers voice the exultation of the nation.

The Globe says: "The night is past. Since Havelock and Outram fought their way, inch by inch, through the crooked streets and alleys of Lucknow, no such thrill of excitement has gone through the nation. The empire has suffered and sorrowed much during the last few months, but the tidings of today have made it all seem like a gloomy nightmare, the shadow of a night that is passed. The credit for our success rests with Lord Roberts, as fully as if he himself had ridden into Ladysmith. The sufferings and privations are over, and the empire renders a tribute of gratitude and admiration to General White and his immortal garrison."

The Pall Mall Gazette says it believes that it is impossible to forecast the result of the relief of Ladysmith on the duration of the war, "which may yet culminate in a protracted struggle before Pretoria."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The news this morning obliterates for the moment full memory of the long and costly and, we fear we must add, wasteful operations of the last 10 days. Thanks to the admirable strategy of Roberts and Kitchener, the whole situation is revolutionized."

The queen has telegraphed her congratulations to General Buller and General White, and the Prince of Wales has telegraphed his congratulations to General Buller.

At Portsmouth the naval commander-in-chief announced the relief of Ladysmith by a general signal, the great dockyards and war vessels greeting it with cheers.

What the next move will be remains as much a conundrum as prior to the receipt of General Buller's despatch. Lord Dundonald is assumed to have made a wide turning movement eastward, skirting Bulwana hill, and General Buller may reasonably be expected to be in Ladysmith with the bulk of his forces by tonight. Whether, like Lord Roberts at Kimberley, he will be able to turn the tables on the retreating Boers, remains to be seen. But opinion here inclines to the belief that no aggressive movement can be immediately undertaken by General Buller's and General White's forces, hence Lord Roberts is likely to soon have to face the enemy strengthened by large re-inforcements from all sides.

While it is generally realized that Lord Roberts is mainly responsible for the relief of Ladysmith, there is a feeling of anxiety lest his plans suffer from

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Some Summer Styles.

Your choice while they are fresh.

Commerford, Tailor, 218 Thames Street.

SMOKE

"Postoffice Square"

—AND—

"NUMBER 83"

5c. Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

506 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

A CARD.

THANKING MY MANY PATRONS OF '99 I WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE SAMPLES FOR 1900 EAGLE BICYCLES HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE ALREADY SELLING AT SIGHT. I INVITE CRIT. ISM.

B. J. FOY.

TELEPHONE 335-4.

THREE MESSAGES FROM OTIS.

Casualties, Arrival of Prisoners and Large Receipts of Hemp and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Three cable messages from General Otis were received at the War Department today. One contained a long list of casualties among the troops in the Philippines since the last report. A second announced the arrival at Manila today of a government transport from the east coast of Tayabas province, with eight American and 110 Spanish soldiers recently relieved from captivity among the insurgents. The third message stated that since the recent opening to commerce of the island ports 13,000 tons of hemp and 70,000 bales of tobacco had been received at Manila and that large shipments of these commodities will soon be made to the United States and other countries.

The fact that General Otis has not reported any military operations since the departure of General Bates's expedition to southern Luzon, to complete the plan of opening the hemp ports in that quarter, is accepted by War Department officials as an indication that the campaign is progressing satisfactorily and that our forces have not met with any serious opposition by the insurgents in recent movements. Secretary Root has made a positive denial of the published report that he is worried at the long silence of General Otis in regard to military operations in the Philippines and had cabled him to make an immediate report of the situation. The Secretary said that on the contrary he was perfectly satisfied with the situation.

The officials are confident that there will be no further hostilities on a large scale, and that affairs in the archipelago will be in fairly good shape by the time of the arrival of the Philippine civil commission, about the middle of May, for the proposed transfer of governmental control from the military to the civil authorities.

General Otis is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence soon after the arrival of the Philippine commission. It is desirable that he should meet the commission and give it the benefit of his knowledge of affairs in the Philippines. General MacArthur will assume temporary command of the military forces on the islands when General Otis leaves.

WILDLY EXCITED AND ACTIVE.

Large Advances Followed by Reaction on the Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The cotton market was wildly excited and enormously active at the opening of business today. The first call showed an advance of two to 18 points, the near positions receiving the most benefit from strong cables and heavy foreign buying orders, while the new crop positions were held in check by talk of probable heavy acreage. Later the advance was increased to 18 to 20 points. A Wall Street firm reported to be heavily short of March bought May in a large way. Realizing set in and prices had a partial reaction, and at 11 o'clock the market was steady at a rise of nine to 12 points on the summer months and two to three points on the distant positions. The excitement also had died down considerably.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 28, Southwark, from Antwerp.

Liverpool, Feb. 28, Oceanic, from New York.

Southampton, Feb. 28, Lahn, from New York.

Southampton, Feb. 28, St. Louis, from New York.

Antwerp, Feb. 28, Kensington, from New York.

POWELL'S

Cough Syrup.

Excellent for Coughs and Colds.

PREPARED BY

FRANK L. POWELL,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

Are displaying advance spring styles in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

HATS.

Dunlap's Opening, Saturday, March 3.

G. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

—AND—

Upholstery Goods.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors complete submitted upon application.

91 John St.

NEWPORT.

The Bee Hive.

SPECIAL VALUES FOR THIS WEEK.

Storm Skirts of heavy material, with plaid back, worth $5, at **$3.98.**

Storm Skirts of best Homespun cloth, woven plaid back, made in latest style, worth $6, at **$4.49.**

Silk Waists, corded and hemstitched front and back, in black, cerise, automobile, grey, royal and turqoise blue, worth $6.50, at **$4.95.**

Spring Suits of all wool cloth, in the latest make, well worth $11.50, at **$8.95.**

Wrappers of good quality cambric, with shoulder ruffles and trimmed with braid, worth 98c., at **75c.**

Wrappers of best quality percale, with white yoke, the latest style out, worth $1.25, at **98c.**

VEILING—A new line of spotted and plain veiling just opened, from 25c. to 75c. a yard. Have you seen the new Complexion Veiling? We have them and they are pretty and becoming.

A new line of Side Combs, Pompadour Combs, Top and Back Combs just opened.

New Nainsook and Cambric Embroidery, in edging and inserting, at special low prices.

Silk Fringes, which are very stylish, at 98c. and $1.49 a yard.

A full line of Horiton, Battenburg and Duchess Braid, for fancy work.

New Spring Goods opened daily.

At The Bee Hive

This Morning's News.

CRONJE STARTS FOR PRISON.

He and His Army Left Paardeberg Tuesday Under British Guard.

LONDON, Feb. 28.--At 8 o'clock this evening the war office made public the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Paardeberg today:

"Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major General Pretyman, and under escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and mounted infantry. Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Erroll, and escorted by the Gloucesters and 100 Imperial volunteers.

"The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct for the women and children and medical care for the wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospitals. Very many of them are in a terrible plight, from want of care at an earlier stage.

"I inspected the Boers' laager yesterday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

Lord Roberts has also cabled: "Ronsburg was reoccupied yesterday by General Clements."

A special despatch from Cape Town, dated February 27, says Lord Kitchener is at Arnadel. The Boers are retiring to Norval Pont, and all is quiet at Stormberg.

A despatch from Cape Town, dated Tuesday, says:

"The Boers at Barkly East have offered to surrender, on condition that the safety of the rebel Dutch is assured. The British, however, insist upon an unconditional surrender."

The queen, in her despatch to Lord Roberts, following the announcement of the surrender of General Cronje, said:

"Accept for yourself and for all under your command my warmest congratulations on this splendid news."

Lord Roberts replied as follows:

"All under my command are deeply grateful for your majesty's most gracious message. Congratulations from their queen are an honor the soldiers dearly prize."

General Buller has wired his thanks to the queen for her telegram of "gracious sympathy and encouragement."

BY A MARGIN OF II.

House Passes the Porto Rico Tariff Bill, 172 to 161.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.--The Republican leaders won in the intense struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill, which was passed by the House this afternoon by a vote of 172 to 161, as a Republican measure with a clear Republican majority, since only two out-and-out Democrats—Davey of Louisiana and Devries of California—voted for it, with Sibley of Pennsylvania, who is now practically a Republican, while Meyer of Louisiana withheld his vote. Only six Republicans voted against the bill—McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine and Lorimer of Chicago, the managers of the Republican fight against it; Crumpacker of Indiana and Fletcher and Heatwole of Minnesota.

The bill had been made more palatable to the rest of the Republican "insurgents" by the adoption of the caucus amendments reducing the tariff rates to 15 per cent and limiting the act to two years from tomorrow. "To meet a pressing present need for revenue for Porto Rico," and this measured the success of McCall and Littlefield against the unlimited 25 per cent rates proposed by the ways and means committee.

It is conceded that if it had not been for Mr. McCall's independent stand in making a minority report from the committee, and for the speeches which Messrs. McCall and Littlefield made, and the efforts which they expended on individual members, the committee bill would have gone through without serious difficulty.

However, the House managers can claim a victory as to the principles of the bill, which they have preserved in the compromise. It is still an assertion of the power to tax Porto Rico with a tariff on her exports and imports in trade with the United States and on the theory that Porto Rico and the Philippines are beyond the authority of the constitution. It will afford the opportunity for a test decision by the supreme court, if it becomes a law, that will be the precedent for the treatment of the Philippines, and thus will satisfy the chief desire of the Republican leaders.

Its fate in the Senate cannot be accurately predicted just yet, but in spite of the opposition to it on the Republican side, it seems probable that the same argument and influences which overcame the Republican resistance in the House will carry the bill through the Senate. However, there will be a struggle. The opposition will, as in the House, make the most of the charge of "imperialism," based on the policy of treating Porto Rico and the Philippines as colonies outside our tariff system and outside our political system.

During the past three days the entire membership of the House has waked up to the great importance of the far-reaching consequences of the Porto Rico bill, and, under the diligent efforts of the leaders of the different elements, a remarkably large attendance of the House was secured today. Every parliamentary manœuvre of getting strength was practised, especially in the arrangement of pairs and the provision for absentees, in which the Republican managers got the advantage, four Democrats and two Republicans being left absent and unpaired. All the other members of the House, which now consists of 353 members—the same veracious, were recorded or paired on the final vote when 333 members voted and 14 were paired.

GOEBEL LAW ASSAILED.

Watterson and Blackburn of Kentucky Urge Its Repeal

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.--Pronouncements of Henry Watterson and Senator-elect Blackburn, urging the Democrats of Kentucky to repeal or amend the Goebel law before the Presidential election, have been printed in all the Kentucky newspapers. They have stirred the public and the politicians more than anything since the shooting of Goebel. Goebel Democrats, who now believe themselves to be in absolute control of the state affairs, are not only displeased with these utterances, but are open in their assertions that the Goebel law will be neither repealed nor amended. A canvass of both houses of the legislature shows a majority against any change.

Last night some one tore down the black drapery which had been placed upon the walls and pillars of the state house in mourning for Goebel. The guard of soldiers in charge of the capitol grounds profess to know nothing of this act of vandalism. The stolen drapery was replaced this morning and an investigation set on foot.

The Republican senate today confirmed a dozen appointments by Governor Taylor of officers for the various asylums and other charitable institutions. The Democratic senate at noon confirmed a batch of appointments by Governor Beckham for these places. The Democratic state officers say that Democratic county officers are paying in money to Democratic Treasurer Hager, the first having been received today.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The factory of the Byfield Rubber Company is to be closed this week, and the employes of the making departments will cease their labors Friday afternoon. How long the shutdown will be for it is not learned. While the factory is not in operation an account of the stock on hand will be estimated and a number of repairs will be made on the machinery. There have been rumors that the plant, which is an independent one and has been successful in its operations for nearly three years, is about to be, or has been, absorbed by the United States Rubber Company. It is considered remarkable that the factory of the National India Rubber Company is in full operation at this time, considering the facts that it is one of the dullest rubber winters on record, and that nearly all other large rubber factories controlled by the United States Rubber Company in the Eastern states are stopped.

The weavers of the Farwell mill at Central Falls are to hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of effecting an organization, with the object in view of correcting alleged grievances. The weavers say that they are expected to run off warps brought down from the Farwell mill at Middleboro, which mill is not running because of damage done in the recent flood, and that they are offered too small a price. It is said that the union weavers in the mill have refused to handle these warps, but a dozen or so non-union weavers are working on them. Whether or not the trouble will cause a strike cannot as yet be foretold.

Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 195, of Providence voted to demand an eight-hour day and $2.50 per day, beginning May 1, at a meeting last night. At present the members of the union are working nine hours and receiving $2.50 a day. They want the same pay and one hour's less work each day. The meeting was largely attendeded and no little enthusiasm was manifested.

The will of Rachel E. Fry of Providence contains bequests of a public character amounting to $7,500, Brown University receives $2,000 for the benefit of the woman's department, the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children $2,000, the Union for Christian Work in Providence, the Home for Aged Colored Women in Providence and the Providence Shelter for Colored Children, $1,000 each, and the Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association $500.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

Mrs. Lionel H. Peabody was guest of her daughter, Mrs. William J. Peckham, Tuesday.

Miss May Chase was guest of Mrs. Rescom S. Peckham yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Peckham entertained a family party today.

Tuesday the thermometer registered two degrees below zero in the morning and at noon only about four and five degrees above.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wilbor have moved into their new cottage on the West Main road.

Simeon Hazard of Newport has sold for Harriet N. Ward and Sarah M. Ward about three acres of land, with a frontage on Bliss road, being the tract next adjoining on the east and north the property of the Newport Hygienic Ice and Water Company, with a frontage on Easton's pond. The purchaser is Stewart Ritchie, and it is understood that he will use the land for nursery purposes in connection with his business on Bliss road.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Anthony and Mrs. William N. Randall went to Fall River Tuesday evening to attend an entertainment given by Free Masons.

A total of 1,500 volumes in the Portsmouth Free Library would draw $100 from the state. There are 50 volumes of that number still lacking, and it is requested that those who have books which they can spare from their own libraries, if little but one or two, will give them to aid in obtaining the requisite number.

Mr. John T. Brownell went to Fall River Wednesday evening to play in the Coolidge polo team at the Casino as goal tender, in place of his brother, Clarence, who is sick.

Miss Ella D. Chase is guest of her uncle, Mr. William A. Chase, and family, on Ferry Neck.

The excellence of the concert given at the guild house of St. Paul's Church Tuesday evening by students from Brown University was worthy of a larger audience, only about 75 being present.

Captains Elijah L. Tallman and James Fish went to New York Tuesday evening, to attend a meeting of the American Fisheries Company.

A broken wheel caused an electric car to leave the track Wednesday morning near Glen street, and one was also off the track Sunday night.

A letter received from Mr. M. B. Means of New London, N. H., in whom many people in Portsmouth and Middletown became much interested during the several weeks he spent here last fall, states that his health is so poor that he does not go out at all and that the weather is the coldest ever known there, it being 10 degrees below zero Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Alfred L. Hammett and Mrs. Joseph G. Dennis were guests of Mrs. Anna M. Burdick of Newport Monday.

GREAT SALT LAKE A HAVEN FOR TIMID BATHERS.

The water of the Great Salt Lake is clear and transparent, with a bottom of fine white sand and a margin of incrusted salt. It is one of the purest and most concentrated brines in the whole world. Its waters give sustenance to no living thing; there is not the smallest insect or worm to frighten the most timid bather, and the bathing is the most perfect sea-bathing in the whole of North America or in Europe. No human body can sink in it. One may actually walk the water, no matter how deep it is. Your body will persistently rise up, the shoulders above the surface, or you may even sit down in it. Its wonderful buoyancy must be experienced to be realized.

No knowledge of swimming is necessary: one may enter the lake without the slightest fear; all you have to do is to lie down and float. But to swim in it, that is another thing! When your hands are put under the water to take a stroke, your feet, like Banquo's ghost, will not down; it is impossible to keep more than one end of your body under the water at a time. You cannot swim, but you may float on your back with your arms crossed under your head, and smoke your pipe or cigar with as much ease as if in your own room. The water is so salt that it cannot be swallowed without great danger of strangulation; a small drop in the eye too gives much pain.

But, in spite of all the dangers, bathing in the Great Salt Lake is refreshing and invigorating, notwithstanding that the body must be re-bathed in fresh water afterward to remove the immense quantity of salt which adheres to the skin. It is hard work to make any headway, even against the smallest waves. Nearly half a million people bathe in the Great Salt Lake every year; they come from all over the world, and tourists are beginning to realize that Salt Lake City and the magnificent surrounding presents the greatest scope of novelty, and is destined to be a leading watering-place.—[Colonel Henry Inman, in the New Lippincott.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

A Sore Spot
Disappears at once when rubbed with JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It is the foe to inflammation in any part of the body. For 80 years it has been a household remedy famous for the cure of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises—nearly 100 ailments and diseases.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
should be kept on hand for emergencies. Two sizes 25c. and 50c. Write for free book on "Treatment of Diseases." I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A PILL A DAY
One of Parson's Pills every day for a week will do more to cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Complaints, than a whole box of irritating, drastic pills or remedies.
Put up in glass phials, boxed, 25c.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.

For Your Cold
TRY OUR
MALT SQUARES, Made from pure malt and sugar.
Our 20c. CHOCOLATES
ARE ALL RIGHT.
Plain Molasses Candy,
Made from open kettle New Orleans Molasses which was especially selected by Mr. Frank Buckbout with Brownell, Field & Co. of Providence, made fresh daily.
Chas. F. Frasch, Confectioner,
170 THAMES STREET.

Special Cut Prices
For the month of FEBRUARY in the following goods:
CROCKERY
In Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets.
Glassware, Lamps, etc.
Horse Blankets, Robes, etc., etc.
Owing to the continued warm weather we are selling these goods at less than cost.
Poultry Supplies of All Kinds.
—AT—
THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.'S,
19-23 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.
Call for our Seed Catalogue for 1900.

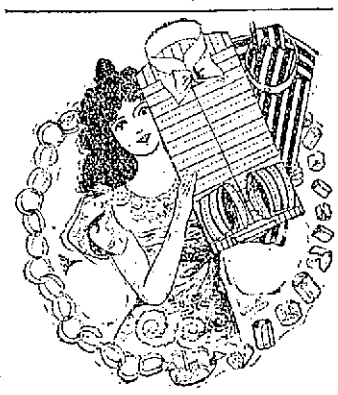
Path Gravel.
BLUE CRUSHED STONE PATH GRAVEL. THERE IS NONE BETTER, NONE HANDSOMER, NONE THAT WILL WEAR BETTER, AND ONLY ONE PLACE YOU CAN GET IT. ADDRESS PECKHAM BROS., MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

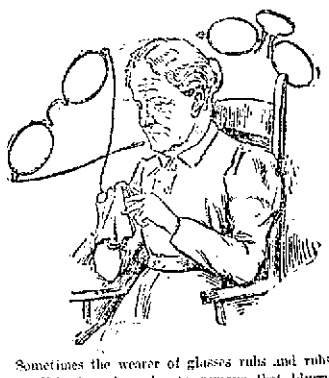
Winter Board for Horses.
Practicing veterinary in full charge of stable. 15 acre paddock perfectly smooth and no barbed wire. Stable ventilation perfect. For further particulars apply at BATEMAN'S.

Removal!
LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR PLACE OF BUSINESS FROM 71 MILL ST. TO
33 MILL STREET.
Bells of all kinds put in and repaired.

For Sale.
One Second-Hand Heavy Lumber Wagon and one set Double Harness.
Apply at Fort Hill Farm, Middletown, R. I.
F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

After Sickness
Take Vinol—Our Great Strength Creator.
IT GIVES ONE A SPLENDID APPETITE.
AND QUICKLY REBUILDS THE SYSTEM.
We Will Refund the Price of Vinol if It Fails.
The worst part of sickness, frequently, is getting over it.
The patient's strength is depleted, his system is generally demoralized, relapses are continually feared, and naturally.
The one thing to aid recovery is to give the patient that which will enable him to get strong, and at the same time give strength direct to the different organs of the body.
Nothing will do this like Vinol.
It acts directly on the stomach, creates a healthy appetite, and enables the digestive organs to obtain the necessary elements to increase the weight of the patient and to make new healthy flesh and muscle tissue and pure, rich, red blood.
The following is a letter showing where Vinol was taken and did good after a case of sickness. It reads as follows:
"I wish to certify to the very great benefit which has been derived from the use of Vinol in my family. My wife was very sick with the grippe and afterward was wholly run down. One bottle of Vinol places her on her feet in better condition than she had been before in six months. I heartily recommend and endorse it."—HENRY F. STURTEVANT, 81 Huntington St., Brockton, Mass.
Everything that is in Vinol is plainly printed on the label of each package.
We know Vinol is a splendid preparation, and in many cases we have been able to see for ourselves the wonderful results it brings about.
Remember that we guarantee Vinol and refund the purchase money if you are not satisfied.
JAMES T. WRIGHT,
Pharmacist, Washington Square.


Empire Laundry.
Hand Work Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders left at the laundry, 155 Prospect Hill Street, or at 120 and 171 Thames Street, will receive prompt attention.

What Ails the Glasses.

Sometimes the wearer of glasses rubs and rubs to polish them in order to remove that blurry sensation. That blur does not come from the glass but does come because the glasses are not the ones fitted to the eye. To avoid further trouble you should change them. Get those that fit. I provide perfect-fitting glasses for imperfect eyes.
L. N. VAUGHAN,
Refracting and Dispensing Optician,
88 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.

Newport Transfer Express Co.
Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving and Heavy Trucking a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave. BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot. Telephone 371-2.

CLOTHING.
"Lamson & Hubbard" HATS.
For two weeks only I will sell "Lamson & Hubbard" Hats for $1.50. Regular price $2.50.
NEIL McLENNAN,
208 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Covert Overcoatings,
Plain, herringbone and diamond check finish, suitable for early spring.
EDWARD OTTO
244 Thames St.

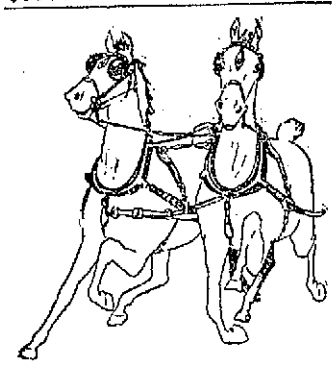
Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.
JUST ARRIVED.
Car of Wheat
$26 per ton.
$1.35 per cwt.
The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
Commercial Wharf.

Hay, Grain and Straw, Salt, etc.
D. Shanahan, Commercial Wharf.

BARRELS, KEGS, CASKS and SALT
At wholesale and retail.
HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
NEWPORT, NEW BEDFORD, BROCKTON, WAKEFIELD.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence.


Robes and Blankets
Stable Blankets from 75c. up.
—AT—
HENRY BIESEL & SONS'
256 & 258 THAMES STREET.

Yoga Granules,
Just the thing for this weather.
PELEG BRYER,
ROADWAY AND SPRING STREET

Have You Decided
To fit up your old wheel or trade for a new one? We can help you in either case. Call and get prices and see the new models at
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE'S, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

COAL AND WOOD.
Drift Wood.
A few barrels of nice drift wood for open fires; burns with a delightful blue, green and yellow flame.
FOR SALE BY
The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Don't neglect your coal bin because the winter seems over. These are chilly days and the season of sneezes and snuffles. Our COAL is of best quality, clean and dry. Try it.
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
311 Thames Street. Perry Mill Wharf.

DRUGGISTS.
Melissine.
The popular cure for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin. The only perfect substitute for glycerine, cold cream or camphor ice, without being sticky or greasy; contains no poisonous substances.
PREPARED BY
DOWNING BROTHERS.
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Wood's Quinine Hair Lotion,
IS PLEASANTLY PERFUMED, KEEPS THE SCALP CLEAN AND HEALTHY, THE HAIR SOFT AND GLOSSY.
75c. a bottle.
PREPARED BY
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 BROADWAY.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry.
A sure and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Old No. 145. New No. 226 THAMES STREET.

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Kodaks, $5 to $35.
Cram-o-phones.
Electrical Novelties.
GEO. H. CHASE,
Room 4, over 201 THAMES ST. Up one flight.

Raw Hide Whips.
Another gross just received and will be sold at 25c. each for cash.
GEORGE GRATRIX, 93 Broadway.

Keep away from "cheap" trusses. They are more likely to disable than to cure you. When you need a truss, you need it badly, and you can afford to risk wearing any but the perfect one. You can afford to experiment in clothing and shoes and such things but when it comes to things of such vital importance as trusses—be cautious.
The HONEST JOHN Truss
is far and away the best on the market. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let us show you the perfection of trusses.
The Hub Pharmacy,
E. S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist
176 Thames Street, Cor. Mary
TELEPHONE 215-4

Broadway Seed and Hardware Store.
I have always on hand a full stock of Hardware, Tin ware and Wooden ware; also Ice Skates and Roller Skates, Snow Shovels, in wood or steel. Also Winter Bulbs for the house—such as Lily of the Valley, Hyacinths, Chinese Lilies and Narcissus, Rubber Plants, Palms, Boston Sword Ferns, etc. Sheep Fertilizer, Jadoo Fibre and Plantine, to make your plants grow.
—AT—
H. L. DeBLOIS'S,
80 BROADWAY, SMITH'S BLOCK.

IN BOOK LAND.

RICHARD Hovey dead! We could have spared better a dozen laureates. For he has left us so little work that is just to him, so little where the spirit and song went their unclogged way together, so little gold unmarred by defacing rubble. And with him he has taken so much young vigor, so much sturdy hopefulness, so much zest in life and its living, above all so much of expectancy, that his going is a deprivation not lightly to be measured. For these things are not to be bought in the market, neither are they among the properties of every foretaster. Death has robbed men of a promise—the most difficult of all the cruelties to forgive him.

We say so little he has left of achievement. There are, it is true, half a dozen thin volumes to his credit, yet none of them satisfied the impatience of his friends to see his work adequate to the real genius of the poet. The two series of "Songs from Vagabondia," written and published in association with Bliss Carman, give ample warrant for almost any friendly predictions. "Along the Trail," Mr. Hovey's own collection of verse, disappoints again. Here the war lyrics and alma mater poems predominate. Yet in them we feel the poet struggling for an expression denied him; the mastery of his art out of reach, yet the impulse to sing not to be restrained. That mastery had to be learned; the fetters of rhyme his muse rarely wore as ornaments, though ever and again some strain of idyllic beauty and freshness denied the statement. There are nearly always passages expressing his rapture and understanding of many-mooded Nature:

For I am woodland-natur'd, and have made
Dryads my bedfellows,
And I have played
With the sleek Naiads in the splash of pools
And made a mock of gowned and trousered fools.
And I am half Faun now, and my heart goes
Out to the forest and crack of twigs,
The drip of wet leaves, and the low soft laughter
Of brooks that chuckle o'er old mossy jests
And say them over to themselves, the nests
Of squirrels, and the holes the chipmunk digs,
Where through the branches the slant rays
Dapple with sunlight the leaf-matted ground,
And th' wind comes with blown vesture rustling after,
And through the woven lattice of crisp sound
A bird's song lightens like a maiden's face.

All his work is full of the same ample nature-loving. Perhaps the finest example of all is in his poem read before his fraternity gathering at the University of Michigan, called "Spring":

I said in my heart, "I am sick of four walls and a ceiling.
I have need of the sky.
I have business with the grass.
I will up and get me away where the hawk is wheeling,
Lone and high,
And the slow clouds go by.
* * * * * * * * * * *
Spring, like a huntsman's boy,
Halloos along the hillsides and unhoods
The falcon in my will,
The dogwood calls me, and the sudden thrill
That breaks in apple blooms down country roads
Plucks me by the sleeve and nudges me away.
The sap is in the boles to-day,
And in my veins a pulse that yearns and goads."

When I got to the woods, I found out
What the Spring was about,
With her gypsy ways
And her heart ablaze,
Coming up from the south
With the wander-lure of witch songs in her mouth.
For the sky
Stared and grew soft and swimming as a lover's eye
As she went by.
* * * * * * * * * * *
And out of the frieze
Of the chestnut trees
I heard
The sky and the fields and the thicket find voice in a bird.
The goldenwing—hark!
How he drives his song
Like a golden nail
Through the hush of the air!

Spring in the world!
And all things are made new!
There was never a mote that whirled
In the nebular morn,
There was never a brook that purled
When the hills were born,
There was never a leaf uncurled—
Not the first that grew—
Nor a bee-flight hurled,
Nor a bird-note skirled,
Nor a cloud-wisp swirled
In the depth of the blue,
More alive and afresh and impromptu, more thoughtless and certain and free,
More a-shout with the glee
Of the unknown new-burst on the wonder, than here, than here,
In the new-wrought sphere
Of the new-born year—
Now, now,
When the greenlet sings on the red-bud bough
Where the blossoms are whispering "I and thou"—
And a lass at the turn looks after her lad with a dawn on her brow,
And the world is just made—now!

His love for his college, Dartmouth, whose laureate he was, is expressed over and again in his poems. Not better can his keen sympathy and glory in every episode of life be shown than in quoting from one of these:

So with no foreign nor oblivious heart,
Dartmouth, I seek once more thy granite seat;
Not only of thy hills I feel me part,
But each encounter of the village street,
The ball-players on the campus, and their shouting,
The runners lithe and fleet,
The lusty groups of idlers, and the songs,
Their laughter and the flouting—
Not the d—comic unrelated beings
With book in hand,
Who find all stir of life, all whirl of rhymes,
All strivings, lovings, kissings, dreamings, seeings,
Shall live apart in some strange land
Of aorists and ohms and logarithms—
All these are mine; I greet them with a shout.
Whether they will or no, they greet me too,
Both teachers and the students' jocund rout,
Classroom and tennis court, alike they knew
Me step once, and they cannot shut me out.

Professor as he came to be, he never grew to an "unrelated being" or lived "apart in some strange land of aorists and ohms and logarithms.

The serious plan of work which he contemplated was the drama of "Launcelot and Guenevere," to be told in nine books, only four of which have been issued. The two called "The Marriage of Guenevere" and "The Birth of Galahad" reveal wonderful power, dramatic and dynamic. They are instinct with human qualities, quick with the pulse and leap of life; they affect both the imagination and the recollection powerfully. If the series could have continued to its fit conclusion, with the development of artistic perception, the restraint of an occasional jarring phrase, and the rich maturity which we had a right to expect of such budding, Mr. Hovey's fame would undoubtedly have been pressed upon him by many critics now indifferent. In the "Songs from Vagabondia" the bidding is to

Have little care that life is brief,
And less that art is long,
Success is in the silence,
Though fame is in the song.

So in the unhampered silence Mr. Hovey's name must receive its meed. The poet has finished his work; but of the man, so alert, so magnetic, so full of pent energies, it seems absurd to say "Requiescat." Rather we like to think he has but struck the open road again, and in blessed vagabondage

shall take his pack
And set out for the ways beyond
On the old trail from star to star.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

HOW "POPULAR" SONGS ARE MADE SO.

Now and then—say twice or thrice a year—some music publisher more shrewd or more fortunate than his fellows puts forth a song or an instrumental composition which makes what is known as a "hit." You hear it played, sung, hummed or whistled everywhere; you find yourself unable to get rid of its haunting melody. It worries you while at work, annoys you during your hours of recreation and even disturbs your rest.

In time you come to probe for the cause of your own mental distraction and of the furore which the public is making. The very triviality of the piece amazes you. You cannot understand how such a thing ever found its way into print, much less into the hearts and throats of the million. The only one who does understand is the publisher himself. It is his business to "pick winners," and ninety-nine out of one hundred times he will tell you he was guided in his choice of this particular one by his own sagacity. And ninety-eight times out of the ninety-nine he will not be telling the truth.

There is scarcely a very popular song which was accepted before it has been carted about by its author or composer to nearly every denizen of the popular Music Publishers' Quarter, in New York, now almost entirely bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Many a publisher today bemoans his fate because he let slip the opportunity to secure this or that ditty or other composition, which, in the hands of one of his competitors, has become an emphatic hit.

There are various ways in which a good thing may be helped to make a hit, the principal medium being that of the stage. For this reason the shrewd publisher endeavors to keep very close to the vaudeville people. He advertises in theatrical papers, asking them to call at his place, makes them presents of stock that does not sell well and keeps a piano player to play their accompaniments when they call, and even teach new songs to them. This piano player—man or woman—must be able to play readily at sight, to transpose music into any key, to "vamp" accompaniments by ear, to improvise a bass with the left hand while playing any melody from a first violin score with the right, to arrange music for piano, to write orchestral scores and to commit to paper melodies hummed by the "composers," who visit the place with wares to sell. For very few of the most successful originators of popular song melodies in this country are capable of writing them down.

Of course, when a performer of any merit agrees to sing a song the publisher can do no less than furnish him or her with an orchestration arranged in the key best suited to the singer's voice. To prepare this is usually the duty of the "piano player." Most publishers keep printed orchestrations of their principal songs always "on tap," to be had for the asking, but others—particularly those who have "struck a hit" and know it—demand a small sum for a printed or hektographed orchestral score. Again, not every publisher will permit every applicant to sing his newest publications, preferring to withhold them from the rank and file of performers until the "topliners," as the leading lights of vaudeville are called, have had the "first crack" at them.

Special inducements are frequently made to these "topliners" to accept this proud distinction. Among these are floral horseshoes and etceteras to be passed over the footlights at so many performances during an engagement, the furnishing gratis of a boy to sing the chorus of the song from the theatre gallery, a glittering new stage costume, or an "illustrated song sheet." This last is forthcoming when some coon song is to be sung. The "song sheet" is a white drop on which is painted the musical staff of five lines, and is punctured with holes representing notes which give the music of the chorus. The drop serves as a background for the performer who is to sing the song. Through the holes in the canvas the heads of colored men with melodious voices protrude, and they sing the chorus in harmony.

Presents consisting of almost everything from new hats up to good round sums of money are often given by publishers to "topliners" for singing some particular song. In fact, there are performers who have even been known to be regularly salaried by certain publishers, and one publisher, not so very long ago, invested a considerable sum in a burlesque production at a Broadway theatre for the privilege of having one of the scenes painted to represent his place of business.

After the "topliner" has thoroughly exploited a song the second and third rate singers are allowed to take it up. The publisher also has the melody of the song arranged for orchestra as a waltz, polka or schottische, and sent or sold broadcast to musical directors for use at theatres, balls, etc. Thus the melody is kept constantly dinned into the ears of the people. The piano organ is the last resource. As a general thing a song may be known as waning in popularity when it reaches this stage.

COMING ARMY CHANGES.

Major General John R. Brooke, who has been in Washington since his recent detachment from duty as governor-general of Cuba, has been slated for the command of the Military Department of the East, with headquarters at New York city. The change in that command will not occur until next June, when Major General Wesley Merritt will retire by operation of law on account of age. General Brooke was offered his choice of the commands of the Department of the Lakes and the Department of the East, and expressed his preference for the latter assignment. He was in command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

The retirement of General Thomas A. Anderson early in January left a vacancy in the command of the Department of the Lakes, which was temporarily filled by the assignment of Brigadier General J. F. Wade to that duty, in addition to his duty as commander of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. The retirement of General Merritt will result in the promotion of Brigadier General E. S. Otis (major general, United States volunteers), commanding the military forces in the Philippines, to the grade of major general in the regular establishment. It will also make a vacancy in the list of brigadier generals of regulars, which will be filled by the appointment of some officer who has rendered distinguished service in the Philippine campaign.

NOTICE!

1,000 Chinese Primroses, all in full bloom, must be sold for half price

To make room for spring plants. This is your time, ladies, to decorate your windows for a small price. Come quick for they will sell fast.

HASS, 234 Thames Street.

A SONG FOR MARCH.

It is the roaring month of March.
The wild northeaster bends the larch;
The gray rain beating on the wold
Has closed the crocus cups of gold.

Adown the dale, adown the dale,
The thrush pipes sadly to the gale;
His song is sad, and I would hear
The anthem of the coming year.

But there will be an April day—
The thrush will pipe another lay,
And we will find on greener hills
White violets and daffodils.

—[Eric Parker, in March St. Nicholas.

THE BAMBOO FLUTE.

I hear from the shade of the fir trees
The fisher's flute again—
His importunate lamentations,
His passion and his pain.

Proud lords and lovely ladies
Met there in nights gone by,
While the summer moon was sailing
Like a pleasure-boat on high.

The lords sang amorous ditties,
The ladies touched the lute,
Where emulous and envious,
The nightingale was mute.

They stole apart in the darkness,
And plighted hearts and hands,
Or, stifling songs with laughter,
Danced on the yellow sands.

There is more in the fisher's music,
Of passion and of pain,
Than he knows. And here at midnight
It comes to me again:

Comes back with a silent sorrow,
The weight of tears unshed,
The longing for vanished voices,
The loved, the lost—the dead!

—[Richard Henry Stoddard, in the Century.

DAN RICE.

He has gone where the clown and the king
Meet under the canvas as brothers,
Where no one need fool in the ring
To tickle the fancies of others;
And if God loves the man who has curved
People's lips into smiles there's a nice
Front seat that has long been reserved
Over there for jolly Dan Rice.

He marshaled no host on the plain,
Nor rose above men as a leader,
And naught that he did shall remain
In the land of the palm or the cedar;
But he made the world laugh in his day,
And he put sorrow under a ban,
So here is a garland to lay
On the bier of jolly old Dan.

—[Chicago Times-Herald.

FANCIES.

"Phwat's the matter wid yez, Regan? Yez look hurted."

"Faith! Lasht noight Oi tould Casey phwat Oi thought av him, an' ut appears he thought worse av me."—[Brooklyn Life.

Butterfly—Magnificent, sir! There are scenes in your comedy that Shakespeare himself could not have written.

Dapper—You are too kind, really.

"Not at all, sir. Take, for instance, that railroad smash-up in the third act."—[Brooklyn Life.

Clara—They say Nell is going to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather.

Maude—Is it possible! I didn't suppose there was a man living that old.—[Chicago News.

Mistress—Is that policeman who was in the kitchen last night your steady company?

Cook—He will be, mum, if Oi decide to shtay here, and he isn't transferred!—[Puck.

"Papa," said Tommy Northside, who had been reading news from the Atlantic shore, "what kind of a steamer is a coastwise steamer?"

"A steamer wise enough to keep off the rocks along the coast," replied Mr. Northside.—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Within yourselves deliverance must be sought;
Each man his prison makes.
—[Sir Edwin Arnold.

Breakfast.
California Oranges. Bananas.
Broiled Boned Smelts.
Bacon. Fried Potatoes.
German Pancake. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Welsh Rabbit on Toast.
Ale.

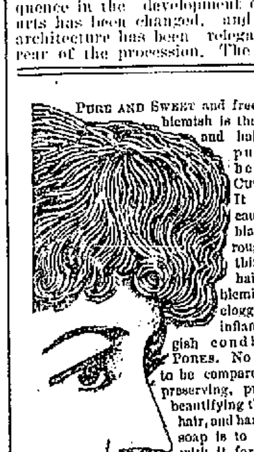
Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Celery. Olives. Mushrooms.
Salmon Cutlets.
Cucumber Salad.
Antelope Steak, Currant Jelly.
Lettuce Salad.
Apricot Pudding. Cake.
Coffee.

Apricot Pudding. Cook the apricots until tender; add to them two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, half cup of sugar and one egg well beaten. Butter a three pint charlotte russe mold, sprinkle with crumbs, put in a layer of boiled rice half an inch thick and cover with apricots drained from all juice. Cover with crumbs and moisten with butter. Bake 20 minutes and serve with apricot sauce.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE APPRECIATED.

Landscape architecture as a fine art is invariably the last to awaken general interest; yet, as a matter of fact, it was the first of the arts known to man. "God Almighty first planned a garden." But for well known reasons, the natural sequence in the development of the fine arts has been changed, and landscape architecture has been relegated to the rear of the procession. The reason for this reversal of the original order is accounted for and explained by the remark of Lord Bacon, that "the arts which flourish in time while virtue is in growth are military; and while virtue is in state are liberal." That is to say, in the development and culture of the nations, utilitarian, rather than artistic and aesthetic, standards take precedence. Certainly this proposition is truer of our own country than of the older nations of Europe, where the progress of art is more advanced. In the evolution of the liberal arts, landscape architecture follows that of practical architecture. On this point Bacon observes: "Man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegancy, man comes to build stately, sooner than garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection."

At the present time, as never before in the United States, interest in landscape architecture is beginning to claim the attention of our people, for though among us it is still in its infancy, such progress is being made that we have every reason to anticipate a brilliant future for this, one of the most delightful of fine arts. However, until the art of landscape architecture is clearly distinguished from that of gardening, as well as architecture, forestry, and other closely allied callings, no such future can be reasonably expected. From the greater number of well-educated and trained men now in the profession, and the steps being taken to increase both their number and efficiency, the distinct recognition of landscape architecture as a profession cannot much longer be delayed.—[George F. Pentecost, Jr., in Scribner's.



Pure and Sweet and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair preserved, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. It prevents the cause of pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. No other soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other soap is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 CENTS—the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet soap, and BEST baby soap in the world.

CORRIGAN'S
BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS,
Rear 173 Thames Street.
FURNITURE MOVING.
HEAVY TRUCKING.
Telephone 200-3.

PROVISIONS.

A FULL LINE OF
Fresh Vegetables
—AT—
Fred B. Coggeshall's,
2 Washington Square.

GREEN PEAS,	OYSTER PLANT,
STRING BEANS,	LETTUCE,
BEET TOPS,	RADISHES,
BRUSSEL SPROUTS,	CUCUMBERS,
DANDELIONS,	TOMATOES,
SPINACH,	RHUBARB.

ALSO RIPE STRAWBERRIES.

SELECTED
Rhode Island Turkeys
FRESH TABLE EGGS A SPECIALTY.
JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DEERFOOT FARM
Sausage,
Bacon,
Cream
—AT—
The Sea Side Market.

A Famous Chef
—the man who is responsible for the cuisine of perhaps the greatest gathering of epicures in America—the Knickerbocker Club of New York—says of
Keystone Silver White Gelatine
"I have used it for several years and must say that it is the finest gelatine I have ever seen. I like the way it melts up quickly and makes a transparent, brilliant jelly."
Almost every other noted chef in the country has given practically the same endorsement.
If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will send you a sample package free, with recipes by the most noted chefs. A full size box mailed for 15 cents.
MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS,
Detroit, Mich.
The largest makers of gelatine in the world

Bargain Sales!
We shall continue our bargain sales the remainder of this week and will place on sale many articles which in value and price are real bargains.
J. M. K. SOUTHWICK,
185 Thames Street.

WAKE-UP
Alarm Clocks
—AT—
GLAZIER'S, the Jeweler
96 SPRING STREET.
RINGS set with Diamonds, Sapphires and Rubies.

Notice!
All persons are hereby warned against taking any seaweed, sand or gravel from that portion of Sachuest Beach bordering the property known as the Sachuest Neck Farm, without the consent of the lessee.
HERMAN F. PECKHAM,
BARCLAY HAZARD.
Newport, Feb. 15, 1900.

Sick Headache
Bilious and Nervous Disorders, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Lazy Liver, Sallow Skin and Impure Blood cured by
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL REMEDY.
SEMIT TABLETS
The World's Greatest Digestant and Complexion Beautifier
All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.
Refuse Substitutes. Get Semit

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

FOR RENT.
Coles Estate, Bellevue Ave. and Dixon St.
This fine Bellevue avenue property will be put in thorough order and attractively furnished.
It is offered for rent for next season only, because present owner will occupy "Bina House."
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
Real Estate and Insurance.

FOR SALE.
Cottage House and Stable, 5 Hall Avenue.
Cottage, 6 rooms, all in good order.
Price $2,600.
WM. G. WARD, JR.,
Sole agent.

INSURANCE
Of every description written at
Reduced Rates
In strongest companies.
A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale,
AT JAMESTOWN,
TWO FARMS,
Each containing 60 acres, on the west shore, one for $3,000 and the other for $3,700.
House lots, containing 5,000 square feet, $150 each. Sewer and water.
APPLY TO
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOUSE, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

"TAKE A REST."
That's the first advice from the physician when the busy, bustling business man feels approaching breakdown. A prominent nerve specialist once said to a patient—a business man on the verge of nervous collapse—"Close your eyes for thirty days or take a trip to the seashore." If you can't take a rest take a glass. The eyes need rest more than any organ of the human system. You can rest them by quitting your work or using a glass. You can get the right glass at the right price from us.
Examinations free by a Graduate Optician.
H. A. HEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 172 THAMES ST.

BLICKENSDERFER
Typewriting Machine.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT
122 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

SECOND-HAND
2-Horse Lumber Wagon
FOR SALE.
J. D. Bacheller, Langley's Wharf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARGAINS
—IN—
Ladies' Shoes.
We have nearly every size and width on our regular $2.50 Dongola and Box Calf Shoes, Lace and Button. In order to close out the lot, we mark them at
$1.98.
A Twenty-Four Foot Counter for Sale.
Norman,
160 THAMES STREET.

Bargains.
Men's and women's heavy boots, lace and button, at greatly reduced prices.
REGULAR STOCK OF
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,
186 THAMES STREET,
Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.
M. S. HOLM,
Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines. Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

For Ladies' Waists.
We offer an entirely new fabric for ladies' waists, resembling all-over tucking, in grey, white, black, lemon, blue and heliotrope.
Price 25c. per yard.
The largest assortment of French flannels ever shown in this city.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Office Commercial Wharf.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Jewelry!
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
Dumb-bell Cuff Buttons, gold and gold plated; some with small diamonds; very low prices. Ladies' Guard Watch Chains, very fine Brooch Pins, with PEARLS, DIAMONDS and OPALS. Rings with solitaire diamonds at the old prices. Now is the time to BUY DIAMONDS for the prices have risen considerably.
E. G. Blaine's, 246 Thames street.

Dent's Kid Gloves
Cost $17.35 per dozen in New York. We sell them for $1.37 per pair.
All our Furnishing Goods must be sold and our prices are right to sell them.
W. C. LANGLEY & SON
174 THAMES STREET.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
176 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
Engineers and Contractors for Concrete Masonry.
ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives, Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.
Wm. Shepley, Newport Agt.,
7 OAK STREET.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL,
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS,

Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily** and **weekly** papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

PORTO RICO.

The Porto Rican question has been settled in the House by passing the compromise bill including a 15 per cent tariff, to continue for two years. Every cent is to be spent on improvements in the island, and with this proviso the President is willing to take his share of the responsibility of the experiment in what looks like an attempt at a more paternal form of government than we have been accustomed to. At the end of the term fixed it is hoped to be able to arrange a revenue-collecting scheme that will be satisfactory to the Porto Ricans. At present it is claimed that this has been too difficult, owing to the complications connected with the possession of the Philippines. There is no doubt but the tenor of the bill is against the wishes of the country at large, but there is also no doubt but it has been arrived at by the Republicans after very earnest and serious consideration of what they consider the best for all concerned.

The danger of alienating the people of the island has not been overlooked, but in view of the situation it has been thought better to delay for a short period concessions to their demands and those of our own people. Those most earnest for the measure declare that when understood in all its bearings there will be general satisfaction with it. If the explanation and understanding could have been had before this, and the principle on which the bill is based thoroughly explained, more assurance would have been felt, but the tendency so far, as evident by the tone of the press, is to look upon the island as a little Poland or Ireland, and its inhabitants as a class destined to feel the same measure of affection for their step-mother country that the Irish have for England.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

As a matter of temporary necessity, under the new and peculiar conditions in which the island has recently become a dependency of the United States, the Daily News is not prepared to say that a tariff for Porto Rico is not a wise and expedient measure. The constitutional and economic questions involved in the problem we shall not assume to determine, but leave these for decision to the constitutional lawyers and the economic experts. It is entirely evident, however, that the temporary provision of the bill was adopted, along with the reduction in the rate, in obedience to the exigencies of the political situation rather than as an expression of the real desires of the supporters of the measure. Nor does any one, we assume, imagine that at the expiration of the time limit there will not be as determined a fight to retain, or even to increase, the duty as there has been now to secure the enactment of the present tax. It is likely to prove, we fear, another example—in a different form—of the old and familiar process of protecting an infant industry until the child grows into a giant, with the power, and too often the will and purpose, to crush even those who were its friends in the days of its early struggles.

AN AMERICAN LOAN TO RUSSIA.

The Russian imperial government has made in New York a loan of $25,000,000 on a first mortgage on the Wladikawkas railway system, the money being secured on four per cent bonds, payable in American gold dollars. The syndicate which has secured these bonds includes banks, trust and life insurance companies, the New York Life being largely interested in the deal.

The nature and size of this loan and the disclosure which it makes of this country's present position as a financial power of the world is its most remarkable feature. Another is the surprising showing it reveals as to Russia's purchases in the American market of iron, steel, coal and finished machinery.

An interesting fact in regard to the loan is that none of the money paid for the bonds is to be transferred to Russia but will remain in this country to the credit of the Russian government and disbursed in payment of contracts which have been or may be made with American shipbuilding, iron and steel interests. Russia's purchases in this country amount to between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 annually, the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, the Carnegie company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the big Western harvesting machine companies being the principal sellers.

In addition to these products Russia is about to conclude the purchase of $1,000,000 worth of bituminous coal in New York city. Authorities believe that this initial purchase of coal and the buying of materials in connection with the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway and the great development of her agricultural products indicate only the beginning of Russia's purchases in this country.

The Wladikawkas railway, on which these Russian bonds are secured, has been in operation for 15 years. It is 1,700 metres in length and traverses that section of southern Russia between the Volga and the Don rivers, the Caspian and Black seas and the Sea of Azof. On each of these great waterways the road has extensive terminals. The country through which the road passes is to Russia what the middle West and the Northwest is to the United States, being rich in agricultural products, minerals and petroleum. There are no other railroads in or adjacent to this territory. Official reports of the directors of the railway state that in 1881 the road carried 412,000 tons of freight, while in 1898 the tonnage had increased to 2,000,000. The earnings of the system were $11,484,000 in 1894 and $15,700,000 in 1898. Its expenses show a ratio to gross earnings of about 60 per cent annually, which conforms closely to that of well managed American roads.

THE PAST WINTER.

This winter has been distinguished for few winter features, but it will be long remembered as one of the most nerve-trying seasons known. The sweets of uncertainty have been felt every week since autumn closed. There has not been one period of steady seasonable weather of the kind to which man readily adapts himself, no matter if it is cold, and wherein he finds some of the most refreshing to the spirit of the year's sports. The condition for the greater part of the time has been threatening, and that is the most unpleasant of all states of existence.

If there is the same run of weather the coming month that we have experienced during the last three months we will be at the normal point again, and getting what we look for. March is famous for just such changes of temperature as we have endured, for snow flaws, for high winds and for spring mornings of the softest atmosphere. The winter has been all March, and so was trying, despite its mildness. But now is the time to expect erratic action of the elements, and one is prepared for anything to the extent that nothing is an uncertainty even if the Gulf stream takes a fancy to run up hill.

THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

The Italian in this country is said to be adapting himself to American ways and to be rising in position faster than the immigrants of any other nationality. He is obliging, handy and responsive, and shows skill and taste in handicraft, and intelligence as a trader. The Italian as a house servant is reliable, easily taught and devoted to the employer's interest. The gentleness and docility of the race particularly fit them for this work.

The Italians of northern Italy are famous as thrifty gardeners and cultivators, and the more we get of this class the better for the country. Public opinion about the desirability of the immigration from southern Europe is rapidly changing from disapproval to approval as the capabilities for good work are manifested, and the ease noted with which this people can in a few years take up American life of the better kind and make it their own.

ANTI-EXPANSION POETRY.

Senator Hoar's followers are writing some wonderful poetry over the anti-expansion business. One of these startling poems abounds in such lines as "Satan must have his say" and "Taught by the Father of Lies," and is written to be sung to the tune of "America." In it our country is addressed as "Murd'ress mother," and our army is represented by a tiger. Three stanzas will give an idea of this "war song," which appeared in the Springfield Republican:

My country, hark and hear!
There's a cry from over the sea:
The helpless cry in vain
Great heavens!—they cry out on thee!

To frenzy thou hast turned
Their friendly, trustful mood,
Thou just let thy tiger loose;
And the tiger hath tasted blood!

From slaying the poor Malays
Canst thou lead him back to the cage?
Or, when he is sated there,
Will he turn and rend thine age?

In New Bedford the Dairy Association officials have recently been looking after some of the dealers who sold oleomargarine for butter, and it cost one tradesman $300 for his participation in the illegal business. A keeper of a restaurant who gave oleomargarine when a customer ordered butter was included among those accused. A visit to the freight depots in Newport will show that large quantities of oleo or other imitation butter reach Newport. Just how much of this is sold as butter, and how much as oleo, is a question that will probably be answered in one way by all who frequent places where butter is sold.

Now that the Massachusetts patriotic societies have secured permission to have the old frigate Constitution restored, would it not now be well to start a movement to arouse public interest in rebuilding the Constellation? The latter ship is slightly older than the Constitution and has a reputation as a sea fighter which few other vessels possess. The Constellation is now permanently located at Newport and the patriotic societies of Rhode Island might well take the matter in hand.

The stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in New York, which has gone into the hands of a receiver, had been until a short time ago regarded as a good investment security, but before the crash came $30,000,000 had been dropped by the holders of its securities. It was a very short cut from prosperity to adversity.

In the Fall River city hall one night watchman, at a salary of $15 per week, and five day watchmen, who receive $13 each per week, are regularly employed, so that it costs Fall River $80 each week to look out for her city hall.

The stories of "Sapho" and some of the other criticised plays are proving very salable on the streets of New York, where the peddlers dispose of them readily to school children for five cents a pamphlet.

Darius Allen's biggest snow storm of the season did not materialize before the close of February, but there were signs up to the last that his predictions might be verified.

According to the official reports of the geological survey the loftiest mountain in American territory is in Alaska. It is 20,464 feet high and has been named for President McKinley.

Richard Harding Davis arrived in South Africa in time to see the most important events of the war. He always was lucky.

Events indeed crowd close upon each other in South Africa.

Winter is Marching on in New York state.

THE CHARACTER OF WILLIAM II.

No survey of German politics would be complete that ignored the political rôle played by the emperor, since he is the foremost politician of Germany, and is more upon the stage than any other. The successes of the emperor as a politician, however, were not very great during the past year. In the case of the anti-strike bill and the canal bill he suffered two humiliating defeats, having thrown his influence openly and vigorously in favor of both measures. The bearing of the emperor upon the defeat of the canal bill affords a luminous view of his character as a monarch. In public and in private he had evinced his deep interest in the success of the measure, and had even caused the threat to be conveyed to such members of the Diet as held political offices, that they should be placed upon the retired list if they voted against the canal; through the chancellor he clearly foreshadowed the dissolution of the Diet if the measure should be rejected. It was rejected, and the threatened dissolution did not follow. Why?

The emperor is a mixed character; contrary currents show themselves in him. Along with his undoubtedly genuine interest in the economic progress of Germany, he is filled with the ambition to resuscitate an idea of monarchy which Germany has long discarded. He openly proclaims himself a monarch by the grace of God alone, responsible to God alone, and knowing no mundane responsibility. The Conservatives—more exactly the landed aristocracy—are the only element of the people in which such ideas find any favor at all; the liberal and other bourgeois parties incline more to English ideas of monarchy.

Now, to have dissolved the Diet and appealed to the country to help him crush the reactionary enemies of the canal would have meant a sharp break with all the traditions of the Hohenzollern line. It would have amounted to turning down the aristocracy, and the ushering in of a more liberal régime in Prussia; but it would also have been equivalent to an abandonment of the more absolutistic pretensions of the monarch. The aristocratic enemies of the canal calculated that the emperor was not the man to inaugurate such a revolution; and the result shows that they gauged him correctly. The emperor contented himself, as best he could, with disciplining the political officials who voted against the canal—and that was all. In view of this incident, together with the emphatic rejection of the anti-strike bill by the Reichstag, it must be admitted that the prestige of the emperor as the political leader of Germany was not increased in 1899. The progressive people of the country have seen that his interest in the economic development of Germany, however sincere it may be, takes second place to a higher interest.—[W. C. Dreher, in March Atlantic.

ST. ROSE'S SETTLEMENT.

St. Rose's is the newest acquisition to the college settlements of New York, and while the controlling idea is the same as that governing similar institutions, St. Rose's differs from all the others in that it was established primarily for the benefit of non-English-speaking Catholics, and in that its residents and their corps of 40 assistant teachers are all of that religious belief. Incidentally, it is the only body of organized Catholic lay women doing an educational and religious work combined, governed, as far as possible, by the principles of Settlement work. The head worker, who previous to starting in this new venture, had for several years been a resident in one of the prominent Settlements, says: "I saw we were not reaching and could not possibly reach the masses, especially the Italians and Bohemians, because we did not know their language. There was the barrier of religious difference, too, for, although the Settlement knows no such thing as religious bias, the Italian cannot understand that, and will have none of it if it is not Catholic."

St. Rose's is located at No. 376 East Sixty-ninth street. It is in the centre of two Italian colonies, on Sixty-third and Seventy-fifth streets, which, in the aggregate, represent about 4,000 persons. The Settlement workers come in contact every day with 693 families of this nationality, besides a great number of Bohemians and many Irish. In each family are from five to 10 children. The Settlement was dedicated to St. Rose, the patroness saint of both the Americas. The movement had the approval of Archbishop Corrigan from the start, and an Italian priest was sent immediately to the Church of St. Catherine of Sienna, near which the Settlement is, to minister to the spiritual wants of his countrymen. The Cathedral parish co-operated with the Settlement workers by sending 1,500 volumes to the circulating library, which is free to all people of the neighborhood. Catholic ladies of leisure have found opportunity to employ themselves profitably when free from other duties, and daily they may be found serving in turns at the library or teaching one or other of the various classes conducted.

There is no difficulty experienced in attracting children to the Settlement, but to reach the mothers is a more difficult task. They will not come, so they are visited, and this forms a large part of the work of the residents and their assistants. Classes are being formed among them where sewing is taught. Children's garments of various descriptions are made for distribution among the abjectedly poor. Thus in arousing their sympathies the opportunity to do other things is created and carefully improved. Little talks on hygiene and sanitation are often interspersed with instruction in the work on hand, Italian being spoken. There are night classes in English conducted for men and boys, and these are uniformly well attended. Simple instructions in the duties of American citizenship closes the lesson each evening. The basement of the church—a large attractive room—is used on these occasions as well as for club meetings of the boys and men, and for entertainments and social meetings.

A gymnasium has also been fitted up in one portion of the basement and an experienced instructor in calisthenics is in attendance during certain evenings in each week. In the Settlement a class of 200 little girls is taught sewing every Saturday morning by competent teachers, and classes for older girls are taught earlier in the week. The music classes are largely attended, and many of the pupils show remarkable talent.

St. Rose's will be the first Settlement to send a little colony of its workers into one of the newly constructed model tenement-houses. As soon as the tenement not yet completed on Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets and First avenue is fully tenanted with the 600 families for which provision is being made, a party of five Settlement workers will take up their residence there, and give their entire time to the families living under one roof, if need be. Religion will not form a part of the work, except in the case of Catholics.—[New York Post.

THE MAGAZINES.

Though "The Biography of a Grizzly" and "The Autobiography of a Quack" have run their course in the Century, Dr. Weir Mitchell and Ernest Seton-Thompson are both contributors to the March number of that magazine. Mr. Seton-Thompson begins a study of "The National Zoo at Washington," in which he shows wild animals to be as interesting in captivity as in their natural state of freedom. His text is, of course, fully illustrated. Dr. Mitchell, in "Dr. North and his Friends," presents the opening chapters of the most important serial he has written since "Hugh Wynne"—a novel embodying the results of a long life of observation, reflection and experience. A study of Robert Herrick, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, sketches the poet's life, and claims for him a unique position in English literature as "a great little poet." The life of the laboring class is the special theme of Richard Whiteing's Paris article this month, the title being "Paris of the Faubourgs;" and Castaigne's pictures throw vivid sidelights on the subject. Frederick A. Cook, continuing his account of the Belgica Antarctic expedition, writes of "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego." King Charles's ill-starred reliance on the Scots, after Naseby, and his imprisonment by Parliament, are the topics considered by John Morley in his study of Oliver Cromwell. "Talks with Napoleon," from O'Meara's newly discovered and intimate St. Helena diaries, are continued, the possibility of escape being one of the most interesting questions considered. The composer Moszkowski writes of "The Composer Meyerbeer," Captain Slocum gives the lines and measurements of his famous sloop, the Spray; H. Phelps Whitmarsh describes "A Midwinter Tramp" in hot weather, from Santiago to Havana; Alexander Hume Ford writes of a matter of great timely interest, "The Warfare of Railways in Asia;" fiction is furnished by H. B. Fuller, Catherine Young Glen and Eva Wilder Brodhead; poetry by John Burroughs, R. H. Stoddard, J. V. Cheney, Arlo Bates and others, and Cole's Old English Masters are Turner's "Dido Building Carthage" (frontispiece) and "The Fighting Téméraire."

The Forum for March contains its usual array of timely and interesting articles. The director of the United States mint, George E. Roberts, writes the leading article, "Government Deposits in Banks," in which he quotes from the works of many former Secretaries of the Treasury in order to sustain Secretary Gage in his recent action regarding the governmental surplus. George F. Becker, in "Rights and Wrongs in South Africa," contends that in spite of their picturesque mediaevalism, and the gallantry of their attack on a vast empire, the Boers are wrong, and that the British are fighting for ideas dear to the American heart. William Ordway Partridge contributes a paper on "The True Relation of Sculpture to Architecture." "The Hampton Roads Conference" is the title of an article by ex-Congressman John Goode. Henry O. Dwight discusses "Our Mohammedan Wards," F. Cunliffe-Owen writes entertainingly of "Englishmen in the United States," Ho Yow, Chinese consul-general to the United States, gives his views concerning "Western Benefits Through China's Development," and Professor W. P. Trent furnishes a review of "Mr. Stephen Phillips's Play."

Republican Caucuses.

At a meeting of the Republican City Committee of the City of Newport, held on Tuesday, February 20, 1900, the following call for Primary Meetings and a City Convention was ordered.

Primary Meetings.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican State Central Committee inviting the Republican electors of the state and all others without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies, to unite in the choice of delegates to the Republican State Convention and to the First Congressional District Convention, the Republican Electors of the City of Newport are requested to meet in their respective Ward Rooms, on **Tuesday, March 6, 1900**, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating and electing from each of their respective wards five (5) delegates to attend a Republican City Convention to be held in the Representatives' Chamber at the State House, on Thursday, March 8, 1900 at 8 o'clock P. M.; also to nominate and elect from each of their respective wards, five (5) members of the Republican City Committee, a Caucus Warden and a Caucus Clerk for the ensuing political year.

City Convention.

A convention of the delegates of the Republican party, elected at the above named caucuses, will be held in the Representatives' Chamber, at the State House, on **Thursday, March 8, 1900** at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating one (1) Senator and five (5) Representatives to represent the City of Newport in the next General Assembly, the said Senator and Representatives to be voted for on Wednesday, April 4, 1900; to elect eighteen (18) delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for General Officers of the State for the year ensuing, and the choice of four Delegates at Large and four Alternates at Large to the Republican National Convention to be holden in Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1900; to elect a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the ensuing year and to elect eighteen (18) delegates to attend the First Congressional District Convention, to be held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing two Delegates and two Alternates to attend the Republican National Convention, to be holden at Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 19, 1900 for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The polls at the caucuses will open at 7 o'clock P. M. and shall be closed at 9:30 o'clock P. M.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Chairman Republican City Committee.
THOS. B. CONGDON, Sec'y.

Dr. Charles Stuart Cowie, M. D.,
Has moved his office to 5 Mann Avenue.

For Rent Unfurnished · Or For Sale.

The premises 40 Everett street; a substantial, well built house. Will sell at a moderate price or will lease. Apply to
R. C. DERBY,
138 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 8 A. M.—For New England—Snow in north; rain turning to snow and colder in south portion tonight; Friday fair, except snow on the north coast; northerly to northwesterly gales tonight and Friday.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, March 1, 8 A. M.—Local forecast for Boston and vicinity—Rain, turning to snow tonight; Friday fair; colder tonight; winds shifting to north and northwest.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm has moved northeast and is central this morning in Virginia. It has increased in energy. Threatening weather, with rain and snow, prevails in the lake region, St. Lawrence valley and throughout Atlantic coast regions. The precipitation is heavy in many sections.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

March 1.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	40	42	43
Barometer,	29.94	29.74	29.58
Wind,	E	E	E
Weather,	Foggy	Rain	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Sun rises	6 h 20 m
Sun sets	17 h 34 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	11 h 14 m
Day's increase	2 h 10 m
High water	7 h 19 m; 19 h 28 m

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Sun rises	6 h 19 m
Sun sets	17 h 35 m
Moon sets	19 h 32 m
Length of day	11 h 16 m
Day's increase	2 h 12 m
High water	8 h 06 m; 20 h 25 m

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Sun rises	6 h 17 m
Sun sets	17 h 36 m
Moon sets	20 h 48 m
Length of day	11 h 19 m
Day's increase	2 h 15 m
High water	8 h 54 m; 21 h 12 m

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

Sun rises	6 h 16 m
Sun sets	17 h 38 m
Moon sets	22 h 03 m
Length of day	11 h 22 m
Day's increase	2 h 18 m
High water	9 h 42 m; 22 h 02 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, March 1, 6 h 26 m, E.
First Quarter, March 8, 0 h 34 m, W.
Full Moon, March 16, 3 h 12 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 24, 0 h 36 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
Parson's Pills; 2d page.
Cuticura Soap; 3d page.
Newsdealers—Notice; 4th page.
Republican Caucuses; 4th page.
Kazanjian & Co.—Pictures; 1st page.
Walsh Bros.—Dinner Sets; 5th page.
DeBlois & Eldridge—For Rent; 3d page.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; 2d page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Dunlap Opening; 1st page.
Public Hearing—Conanicut Light & Power Co.; 5
Opera House—Corse Payton's Stock Co.; 5th p.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.

On Honyman Hill, a property containing a large Swiss villa, stable, greenhouses, bowling alleys and 22 acres of land.

Also another property containing a Queen Anne cottage, with stable, etc., and about 12 acres of land. Both are on the hill at an elevation of 123 feet and command a fine view of the ocean at the south and Narragansett Bay on the north as well as the pretty valley running north and south just west of these properties. They can now be had at tempting prices and are also for rent.

HERBERT L. DYER,
TRAVERS BLOCK, Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating,
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Philip F. Conroy,
TELEPHONE 272. 181 THAMES ST.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Fire Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

For Rent.

Dwelling house on the property known as the Hall estate, situate corner Broadway and Collins street.
Suitable for boarding-house or for residence of physician or dentist.
FULL PARTICULARS OF
HENRY BULL, JR.,
SOLE AGENT.
197 Thames Street.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
SENATE CHAMBER,
PROVIDENCE, FEB. 26, 1900.

Public Hearing.

The Committee on Corporations of the Senate will hear all persons interested in an act to revive, renew and re-enact an act entitled

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT AND NEW YORK RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY"

passed at the May session A. D. 1887 in the Senate Chamber on Friday, March 2, 1900 at 11 A. M.

C. E. CHAMPLIN, Chairman.
A. W. Joyce, Clerk.
48 Custom House St.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Adjourned Public Hearing.

SENATE CHAMBER,
PROVIDENCE, February 28, 1900.

The Committee on Corporations of the Senate will further hear all persons interested in

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CONANICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY"

In the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, March 6, 1900 at 11 A. M.

C. E. CHAMPLIN, Chairman.
A. W. JOYCE, Clerk.
48 Custom House St.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

Jamestown Real Estate Agency.
Furnished Cottages for the season of 1900.
A. W. LUTHER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 26.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.
Building Sites, corner of Touro and Kay Streets, formerly the "Tooker Estate."
Two lots: one, 68 feet front on Touro street by 100 deep; and one, 68 feet on Touro and 100 on Kay street; each lot 6,800 feet. Price on application.
The attention of professional men and gentlemen seeking sites for private residences is specially directed to this choice locality.
Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue,
Telephone No. 320.

MARRIED.

FULTON—BRANDT—On February 26, at the Manse, by Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, Ph. D., Kea Annetta Brandt to Luther Fulton, both of this city.

DIED.

TISDALL—In this city, 28th ult., Caroline, widow of Oliver Tisdall, aged 75 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 374 Spring street, Friday afternoon, March 2, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at option of family.

PECKHAM—At Westport Harbor, 28th ult., Samuel A. Peckham, aged 54 years, 11 months and 22 days.
Funeral at the Stone Church, Adamsville, Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BURROUGHS—In this city, 28th ult., at the residence of her brother, Benjamin Almy, 20 Channing street, Abby A., widow of John L. Burroughs, aged 79 years.

SULLIVAN—In this city, 28th ult., at the residence of her parents, Old Fort road, Mary W. Calista, daughter of Patrick J. and Mary Sullivan, aged 15 years, 10 months and 3 days.
Funeral Friday, March 2, at 8 A. M., to St. Mary's Church at 9, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial in St. Columba's Cemetery, by train at 11 o'clock.

FANNING—In Providence, 28th ult., John P., son of the late Michael and Rose Cox Fanning.

WEAVER—In Providence, 27th ult., Catherine A., wife of William Weaver, formerly of East Providence.

CHADWICK—In Providence, 28th ult., Ann, widow of John E. Chadwick.

O'NEILL—In Providence, 27th ult., Sarah A., wife of James J. O'Neill, aged 36 years.

PECK—In East Providence, 28th ult., Thomas W. Peck.

KELLEY—In Central Falls, 28th ult., Jane, widow of Patrick Kelley, in her 60th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

For Sale.

4 excellent building sites on Gardiner street. Sewer, gas, and water in the street. 1 fine house lot on Bliss road. A bargain at price to close out the West Providence Land Co.'s holding. 1 fine building lot on Bliss road, 50 feet front by 120 feet in depth. 4 lots on Gibbs avenue at reasonable prices; one a corner lot. Cottage of 8 rooms besides bath room, containing bath, closet and bowl. Kelsey hot air heater. House built in the fall of 1899 and situated on the corner of Dartmouth and Channing streets. Can be bought on easy terms.

SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent,
91 BROADWAY.

DID YOU SWEAR LAST
YEAR AT THE THISTLE, WILD CARROT AND OTHER AGGRAVATING, LABOR-WASTING WILD STUFF THAT CAME UP ON YOUR LAND WITH YOUR OATS? NO! THEN YOU MUST HAVE SOWN
Our Vermont Seed Oats.
WE DO NOT CLAIM EVERYTHING FOR THEM—ONLY THAT THEY
ARE THE BEST.
READY FOR DELIVERY NOW.
H. L. MARSH & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

Do You Wish a Good Business Position?
There are places for all who are capable. We will prepare you for a good position and help you get it too. Expense moderate. You can begin any time. Sessions day and evening. Get full particulars.
NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
4 Washington Square.
A. M. STEED, Prin.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York, offers her services as
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street. Refers to former patrons in Newport and New York.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 376-4.

Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY,
CHIROPODIST AND ELECTROLYSIAN,
Office, 70 Spring St., Newport, R. I. Open Evenings. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements.
15 Newport avenue.

NOTICE!

We, the undersigned, newsdealers of Newport, R. I., respectfully inform our patrons that on and after March 4, 1900, the price of New York Sunday papers will be SEVEN cents per copy.

WM. P. CLARKE,
JOHN A LEARY & SON,
A. A. STACY,
WM. E. MUMFORD.

NOW IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Fifteen to Thirteen Inches, the Heaviest of the Winter.

LYONS, N. Y., March 1.—Wayne county is snow-bound. Three feet of snow has fallen and it still continues falling heavily, coming from the northeast. Moderate temperature prevails. No through trains on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, the New York Central and the West Shore have arrived. It is the heaviest snowstorm since 1886.

Geneva, Rome and Auburn report snow from one to two feet and the fall continuing, in the case of Rome turning to rain today.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—Eighteen inches of snow has fallen in the past 24 hours. The mail due here at 11:30 last night from the West arrived at 9:30 this morning. No other western mails have arrived since midnight and no eastern mail trains have been reported.

MALONE, N. Y., March. 1.—A heavy snowstorm set in early Wednesday evening and more snow has fallen during the last 12 hours than at any previous time this winter.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 1.—This section of the country is being visited by one of the heaviest snowstorms in years. Eighteen inches of snow has fallen since 6 o'clock last night and the storm continues unabated.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 1.—The heaviest snowstorm of the winter is now raging. Fifteen inches of snow has fallen since last night and the blizzard continues. The same conditions prevail throughout the Champlain valley.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1.—The city is snow-bound today, the fall being about 20 inches. New York Central trains are four to five hours late and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road was completely tied up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—Twenty-two inches of snow fell since 6 a. m. yesterday and it is still falling. Electric street railway lines are at a standstill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The storm began here last night with snow but soon turned to rain, and there is now a steady downpour. The river men are fearing a repetition of the disastrous freshet of last month.

NYACK, N. Y., March 1.—A severe rain storm is prevailing along the lower Hudson today in place of the snow blizzard that was expected.

STORM OF SLEET.

Telephone, Electric Light and Street Car Service Tied Up in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—The most destructive sleet storm ever experienced in this city prevailed last night and early today. The streets in every direction were blocked by hundreds of prostrated telephone poles and trees, carried down by the immense accumulation of ice. The telephone system, except the underground lines, was put out of service.

Practically every street car line in the city was tied up. Electric light, trolley and telephone wires were tangled together at many points, necessitating the shutting down of trolley and light circuits in order to permit linemen to work on the wires with safety. The cable roads were also blocked by the prostrated trees and poles across their tracks. The lines of the telegraph companies were carried down in every direction, and for several hours Cleveland was entirely cut off from telegraph communication with the outside world.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

At the meeting of the Parish Aid Society a committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a reception for the Little Fishers' Society at the rectory next Wednesday.

Mr. Frederick Anthony's cottage is nearly completed.

An entertainment entitled "The Country School" is being arranged to take place after Easter for the benefit of the Central Baptist Church. The rehearsals for the several entertainments now planned will serve to enliven Lent for the young people here. The first rehearsal of the minstrels company will take place this evening.

Mrs. John H. Manchester of Portsmouth is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Frederick Anthony.

Tuesday evening a number of friends of Captain and Mrs. Armbrust gave them a surprise party. Whist and other games were played and refreshments were served. Captain Armbrust has been ill nearly all winter and his friends took this means of showing their gratification at his recovery.

Lieutenant H. L. Steele has gone to Fort Rodman, New Bedford, to muster in the detachment stationed there, preparatory to pay day.

Mr. John J. Watson is confined at home by illness.

Mr. N. W. Briggs has purchased of Mr. T. B. Stork his naphtha launch, which he will use on the line between Dutch island and Jamestown.

The glass for the Cory building has arrived and work will be resumed at once, as Mr. Cory hopes to open his store about April 1.

Mr. Holbrook of the engineer department at Dutch Island left today for Boston. It is understood that work will be suspended until another appropriation is made, as the last one is exhausted.

Mrs. T. D. Wright is ill.

Dinner Sets!

We shall sell for the next week

6 English Printed Dinner Sets,

112 PIECES.

For $6.98.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES STREET.

LEONARD'S

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

A. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 98 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

SHORE AND HARBOR NOTES.

Yesterday schooners Hannah Blackman, Allen Guerney, J. G. Dean, Ira D. Sturgis, Ida G. Shortland and Georgia Pierce, some of which have been in port for two weeks, sailed for New York.

Cable steamer Western Union, which has just finished laying the cable for the New England Telephone Company from Nobska light across Vineyard sound to Martha's Vineyard, a distance of four and a half miles, is in port on her way to New York.

Tug Boxer, with three barges, bound for Boston, and schooner Young Brothers, with damaged sails, bound for Portsmouth, have arrived from New York. Tug Harold, with two light vessels, and steamer Meteor, bound west, are in port for a harbor.

Dredger Linwood, of the Fenner fleet, is in the harbor.

Yesterday tug H. T. Sisson floated barge Calumet, ashore on the west side of the Torpedo Station, and brought her into the inner harbor. The Sisson and lighter J. K. Sullivan picked up in the outer harbor a 2,000-pound anchor and 60 fathoms of chain, lost from barge Camden.

Tug Navigator, after towing barge Gen. Wiley into water only 12 feet deep, off the west ferry at Jamestown, left the barge to tug James Hughes, Jr., which had her in tow when she swamped.

Tug H. T. Sisson is to take to Block Island two scows belonging to the Randersons, whose digger is at work in the new harbor. The scows were ashore off Cape Cod and have been overhauled at Crowley's yard.

It is understood that the present management of Crowley's shipyard will close up Saturday, March 10, and that then the lease, the yard and the property of the Crowley estate will be offered at auction. The repair to the south warp, now in progress, will probably be finished today, and the yard will be in good condition to be run in the future. It is felt that it would be more advantageous to offer the yard now than later, for the new management can take possession in time to prepare for the spring and summer work.

A barge similar in build to the Gen. Wiley is in the harbor. She looks more like a rollin than a barge.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Another change will be made in the time table of the Newport & Fall River street railroad tomorrow, the old schedule being restored.

—The ice men are still guessing. The ice on Lily pond was about four and a half inches thick this morning and that on Easton's pond was less, and no cutting was going on. The weather looks as though no cutting might be expected in the near future.

—The local displayman has received the following warning: Hoist northwest signal at 10 a m. Storm central in Virginia, moving northeast. Winds will shift during the day and north and west gales are indicated for tonight, with clearing weather on the middle Atlantic coast and snow on the New England coast, followed by clearing Friday.

—The participants in the concert to be given at the First Baptist Church Thursday evening, March 15, include Miss Mae Titus, soprano, and Messrs. L. B. Walker, tenor, and Fred L. Sprague, baritone, as vocal soloists; Miss C. Evelyn Cook, reader, and two quartets, all of whom are well known in Newport and are capable of giving a most enjoyable entertainment.

—There was a faint attempt at a snowstorm Wednesday afternoon, and people thought of the old weather prophet across in Kingston. The failure was, however, the more complete just because he was thought of. Today, after a season of fog, it began to rain just as people were on their way to dinner. It was a cold and cheerless rain, and made everybody uncomfortable.

—Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner of this city was one of the soloists at the mid-winter concert of the Arion Club in Providence Tuesday evening. Professor H. W. Parker's "Hora Novissima" was sung, and the Providence Journal says of Mrs. Spooner's part: "Mrs. Spooner, the soprano, sang most brilliantly. Her voice was clear as crystal, and dominated the chorus at a climax like a silver clarion. No more satisfactory soprano has been heard with the club in recent years."

THE UTILIZATION OF WASTES FOR POWER.

In a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, Sir Douglass Fox describes a number of plants in which steam is produced for motive power by the combustion of waste. Of these the Shoreditch electrical plant is the oldest and most important. In 12 months it has burned more than 6,000 tons of residues, of which 92 per cent was household waste, the remainder consisting of paper, straw, etc. The combustion takes place in 12 furnaces of the Manlove-Alliott type, and the steam is produced by 12 Babcock & Wilcox boilers. The waste, upon arriving at the station, is weighed, then put into carts, which are raised to a platform above the two electric elevators. The carts are provided with electric motors, which take the current from trolley wires above the platform, and thus the waste is brought to the reservoirs above each furnace. It is estimated that from 80 to 90 tons are received per day.

To secure the combustion, it is not necessary to add carbon in any form to the waste, as the temperature of the furnace is from 800 degrees C. to 1,000 degrees C. The cinders form 32 per cent of the total weight; they are utilized to form beton, and when mixed with Portland cement make an excellent paving. Three electrically operated pumps force the water into the feed-water heater, from which it is sent into great cylindrical reservoirs placed 20 feet above the boilers, into which it then passes by gravity. The steam is nearly all utilized for the production of electrical energy, and during the year over 1,000,000 kilowatt-hours were supplied to the consumers.—[Scientific American.

LADYSMITH AT LAST RELIEVED.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the hordes General Buller might let slip into the Free State. Evidently Lord Roberts is awake to the situation. It is reported in London, but the news is not confirmed, that General French has already reached Bloemfontein, which is not improbable, as the Boers are scarcely expected to make a stand there.

The significance of General Kitchener's progress at Arundel is not yet explained. But wherever he goes something is likely to happen, and developments may shortly show strategic plans as interesting as those which culminated in the defeat of General Cronje.

Lady White, in a message in reply to congratulations, says: "All the world is in sympathy with me today, and I am in sympathy with all the world. I am delighted at the joyful news of the relief, and am happy at the intelligence that my husband is well and safe at last. As a wife I can say no more. What happy wife could say more?"

HALIFAX HILARIOUS.

Bells Rung, Flags Flying, Guns Fired, and Tonight an Illumination.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 1.—The relief of Ladysmith caused great excitement here and was hailed with satisfaction by military and civilians alike. At an early hour all the city bells were rung and the citadel flagstaffs decorated with bunting. At noon a salute of 12 guns was fired from the citadel by the Royal Artillery of the imperial service and at 12:30 an emergency meeting of the city council was called and arranged for a general illumination of the city tonight and a parade of the bands.

Acting Mayor Mitchell has cabled the following message to the secretary of state for the colonies: "The mayor of the city of Halifax, on behalf of Her Majesty's loyal citizens, heartily congratulates Her Majesty on the relief of Ladysmith and is proud of the success of the British arms."

THEIR GUNS INTACT.

Boers Destroyed Neither Cannon, Small Arms Nor Ammunition.

LONDON, March 1.—With such determined enemies, says a special correspondent, telegraphing from Paardeberg, under date of February 27, one would suppose that the Boers would have destroyed their guns, small arms and ammunition before surrendering. The only thing injured, however, was a Vickers-Maxim piece, which had been hit by a British shell.

A British officer and nine British soldiers, who were prisoners, had been provided with deep holes by the Boers and kindly treated.

The Boers inquired anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in possession of the British.

When the order came for the Boer prisoners to cross the river to the British camp, they took all that they could carry of such things as pots, pans and blankets, throwing their rifles in two heaps that gradually increased to huge proportions. As the banks of the ford had been swollen by a heavy rain, the Boers took off their trousers and waded across. The scene looked like play rather than war. The men laughed and splashed each other in the water, but among them were some grim faces, which looked with disfavor upon such sportiveness.

STORMING OF PIETER'S HILL.

Supported by Heavy Artillery the Infantry Charged with Fixed Bayonets.

COLENSO, Cape Colony, Feb. 27.—Today, the anniversary of Majuba hill, the British successfully stormed the Boer position on Pieter's hill. Since Friday's attack the whole face of the position has been shelled at intervals, but from early this morning the trenches directly opposite the British front and the neck separating Pieter's hill from another hill were simply strewn with lyddite shells and shrapnel. It appears marvelous that anything human could live on the hill.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the batteries fired salvos, and all the heavy ordnance was in constant action. General Barton led his command to the extreme right. Colonel Kitchener, who had taken Wynne's command, stormed the centre. The brigade under Colonel Northcote attacked Railway hill. The infantry on the right advanced over the hill, forcing the Boers into the neck, while Colonel Kitchener led his men over Railway hill, meeting little opposition. The Boers remained in the trenches, from which a terrible cross fire was sent during Friday's fight. A few of them escaped to the next trench and hoisted a white flag, which they waved vigorously. Some prisoners were taken. The infantry cheered and charged and took Pieter's hill with fixed bayonets. Here they were met with a heavy musketry fire. The British now command Railway hill and the direct road to Ladysmith.

IF TROOPS ARE NEEDED ELSEWHERE.

Australian Governments Asked if They Could Send More Men to Africa.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 1.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr Joseph Chamberlain, has cabled to the Australian governments, asking whether they would be able to send additional troops to South Africa in the event of imperial troops being required elsewhere.

Boers in Force Near Paardeberg.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—The Boers are reported in force to the southwest. The British are well and cheerful.

Boer Losses at Jamestown Large.

STERKSPRUIT, Cape Colony, Feb. 28.—The Boers admit that their losses when Brabant re-captured Jamestown were 50 killed, 123 wounded and 300 missing.

Germany Has No Intention to Intervene.

BERLIN, March 1.—In reply to a question the foreign office told the correspondent of the Associated Press that, in spite of newspaper statements to the contrary, Germany neither knows of any project for intervention in South Africa nor intends such herself.

Moore's Defense Set for Saturday.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, March 1.—The defense in the case of Frederick T. Moore, formerly assistant teller of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, will be heard March 3. Moore is charged with the embezzlement of $50,000 from the Boston bank, and was arrested at the request of the United States minister to Chili. He is opposing extradition to the United States.

FIXED FOR NEXT TUESDAY.

Final Vote on Conference Report on the Finance Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate today Mr. Aldrich asked for unanimous consent to fix a time for the final vote on the conference report on the financial bill. He was anxious to have a vote this week, but as some other orders of business previously agreed upon were likely to take up considerable time, he asked that the vote be taken next Tuesday at 4 p. m. To this the Senate agreed.

Mr. Hoar said he desired briefly to address the Senate on the Quay case, but would not interfere with the delivery of the speech announced by Mr. Clay of Georgia for today.

Mr. Clay then addressed the Senate on the Philippine question, in a prepared speech. He was one of the Democratic Senators who voted for the ratification of the treaty of Paris, and his position in supporting the Bacon resolutions declaratory of this country's policy toward the Philippines was interesting.

When Mr. Clay had concluded his speech consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania stating that he would not call up the Quay case on account of the unanimous agreement as to the final vote on the Hawaiian government bill.

The pending question was the amendment of Mr. Teller relating to the establishment of a district court with a district judge in Hawaii, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the court.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, resumed his speech begun yesterday, antagonizing on technical grounds the proposed amendment.

Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, reported back the Porto Rican tariff bill, passed yesterday by the House. The committee strikes out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and substitutes the Senate Porto Rican bill, already reported with amendments. One of these amendments is a reduction of the tariff on Porto Rican products to 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff, in order to make the measure agree with the House bill.

DULL IN THE HOUSE.

Relaxation After the Long Porto Rico Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House resumed its wonted listlessness today, there being a general relaxation after the bitter and protracted struggle over the Porto Rican bill which ended yesterday.

Two corrections were made in the votes of yesterday. Mr. Snodgrass (Dem. Tenn.) explained that he had voted to recommit and Mr. Devries (Dem. Cal.) that he had voted against the motion.

A Senate bill was passed to authorize C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce to accept silver watches awarded to them by the government of Canada in recognition of their services in rescuing British sailors.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, from committee on elections No. 1, then called up as a matter of personal privilege the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district.

Mr. Bartlett of Georgia raised the question of consideration against the case, and by a vote of 138 to 143 the House declined to take up the case. Just before the result was announced Mr. Mann changed his vote from aye to nay, in order to move a reconsideration. When he entered the latter motion Mr. Bartlett made the point that the motion was not in order. The Speaker sustained the point of order and directed the clerk to call the committees.

Representative Sulzer introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the republic of the United States sympathizes with the brave Boers in their struggle for freedom and independence, and hereby declares that the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State are and of right ought to be free and independent; and the Congress of the United States hereby protests and remonstrates against the barbarous war now being waged by Great Britain against the patriots of South Africa, and the President is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure and bring about an honorable peace between the contending parties."

REPORT ON TRUSTS.

Recommendations of the Industrial Commission to Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The industrial commission today submitted to Congress a preliminary report on trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts showing effects of prices, etc. The commission makes the following recommendations based on such information as it now has:

Promoters and organizers of corporations or industrial combinations which look to the public to purchase or deal in their stocks or securities should be required to furnish full details in regard to their business necessary for safe and intelligent investment. Any prospectus which fails to give this information or which gives false information should be held legally responsible. The nature of the business, together with the powers of the various officers, should be expressed in the certificate of incorporation, which should be opened to inspection. The directors or trustees should be required to report to the members of such corporations its financial condition in reasonable detail; to give members access to records of directors' meetings or otherwise, and to furnish them before annual meetings with lists of members, with their addresses and their several holdings, and to provide in whatever other ways may be named in the certificate of incorporation means whereby the members may prevent the misuse of their property by directors or trustees.

It is recommended that the large corporations should be required to publish annually a properly audited report, showing in reasonable detail their assets and liabilities, with profit or loss; such report and audit to be under oath and to be subject to government inspection.

With regard to the interstate commerce commission, it is recommended that it be given authority not only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of the railroads and to demand reports in such detail as it may require, but also to inspect and audit such accounts; that the decisions of the commission be made operative at a day fixed in the decisions and to remain so unless reversed by the United States courts on appeal; that the commission be authorized to prescribe classification of freight articles and to make rules and regulations for freight transportation throughout the United States, and that penalties for violation of the interstate commerce act should be appropriate fines against the carrier and not imprisonment of officials.

"To Err is Human."

BUT TO ERR ALL THE TIME IS CRIMINAL OR IDIOTIC. DON'T CONTINUE THE MISTAKE OF NEGLECTING YOUR EYES. DON'T TRUST YOUR EYES FOR EXAMINATION TO ANY ONE THAT HAS NOT HAD LONG EXPERIENCE. YOU MAY GET GLASSES WHEN YOU DON'T REALLY NEED THEM, OR MOST LIKELY, YOU WILL GET THOSE THAT ARE NOT CORRECT. IN EITHER CASE YOU ARE BADLY FIXED. FOR TWENTY YEARS I HAVE BEEN EXAMINING EYES. MOST OF THE GLASSES WORN BY THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT WERE MADE BY ME. WHAT YOU GET HERE IS RELIABLE AND IT DOESN'T COST ANY MORE THAN ELSEWHERE.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

MUELLER,

Scientific Optician,

166 Bellevue Ave

STRIKE ON IN FORCE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

with $3 as the minimum rate. The companies in this district have been preparing for this event by closing up many contracts, so that there were only about 100 cutters at work yesterday. Of these 70 were employed by the Rockport Granite Company and the others by the Cape Ann Granite Company.

There was nothing of an exciting nature about the quarries today, the officials of the various companies being reticent and simply awaiting results. One officer stated that his company had been winding for the past nine months to have a conference with the men with a view of effecting a compromise, but the men would only talk "eight hours and $3." The men are talking the matter over quietly, but evincing a sincerity of purpose. They claim that they will not return to work until their demands are granted.

IN HALLOWELL.

One Manufacturer Accedes to the Demands of His Men.

HALLOWELL, Me., March 1.—George Lord, one of the local granite manufacturers who employ about 30 men, made a proposition to his cutters Wednesday night, acceding to their demand of $3 per day for eight hours' work, but only a settlement between the Manufacturers' Association and the National Union. This was only a verbal agreement proposed by Mr. Lord, as no articles of writing were signed. Cutters who were employed February 28 will receive a weekly allowance from the National Union of about $3.50 as long as the strike lasts, but not many men in Hallowell will be benefitted by such an arrangement, as only 13 men were at work Wednesday in the Hallowell granite works and the same number in Lord's, all others having been previously discharged.

NEITHER SIDE WEAKENING.

Work Entirely Suspended in the Concord Shops.

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.—Work is entirely suspended in local granite shops this morning. The 400 members in this city of the Granite Cutters' National Union went on strike for an eight-hour work day and a $3 minimum wage. There is no weakening manifested on the part of the men, and the same may be said of the manufacturers, of whom there are about 20. No large contracts are held up here by the strike, but there was enough work in sight to keep the men busy. Hopes of a settlement are freely expressed, but there has been no movement in that direction from either side.

TWO FIRMS YIELD.

Employes of Other Milford Establishments Out.

MILFORD, Mass., March 1.—The situation in the granite industry in this place and at Worcester is little changed from that existing last night, when nearly 300 stone cutters employed in the various shops left their work and struck for "eight hours a day and $3." During the evening the firms of Carroll Bros. and Connor Bros. acceded to their demands and their employes returned to work this morning, but those at the other shops are still out. A committee has been appointed to consult with the manufacturers, and it is possible that the compromise which has been effected at Barre, Vt., will be discussed here.

BUSINESS OFFICE WRECKED.

Other Departments of the Hartford Post Escape Damage by Fire.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—A fire which started at 1 o'clock this morning in the building known as the Hartford Evening Post building, on Asylum street, caused damage aggregating $20,000. The fire originated from some unknown cause in the basement. The business offices of the Evening Post was wrecked. The office of the Sunday Globe, on the third floor, and the editorial rooms, composing room, and press room of the Evening Post, on the fourth floor, escaped entirely. The loss to the Post Publishing Association is estimated at $10,000, covered by insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $8,000, and minor losses make a total of about $20,000.

Rapid Transit Tunnel Bonds Authorized.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At the meeting today of the board of estimates and apportionment, Controller Coler was authorized to issue from time to time bonds for $30,500,000 for constructing the rapid transit tunnel. This is the largest amount of bonds ever issued by the board.

Fire in a French Cannon Factory.

LE CREUSOT, France, March 1.—Fire broke out yesterday in the famous cannon factory here. Two buildings containing gun material and electrical stores, including a number of artillery models, were destroyed. The losses are estimated at between 800,000 and 1,000,000 francs.

Chilian General Elections Next Sunday.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, March 1, via Galveston.—General elections will take place throughout the country March 4. Great excitement prevails.

THE QUAKER BATH CABINET.

Turkish or Vapor Baths in your own house.

IT IS THE ONLY BATH WHICH PRESERVES HEALTH.

PREVENTS COLDS, FEVERS, LA GRIPPE AND DISEASE.

There is no man, woman or child in the world whom Turkish and vapor cabinet baths will not benefit.

A $12 BATH CABINET FOR ONLY $5.

LANDERS & SON,

167 Thames Street, Covell's Block

AGENTS FOR NEWPORT.

Fresh Table Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM

142 THAMES STREET

Telephone 156-6

Special Sale!

Canned Goods Still Lower

TO CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

Also 2 lbs Lamb Chops, 25c.

H. F. ROONEY'S,

251 THAMES STREET.

Received this week,

A NEW LINE OF

Nainsook Muslins,

IN LATEST PATTERNS, WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT

8c., 11c., 13c. and 15c. per yard.

CINDERELLA CLOTH,

IN BLUE, PINK AND RED, AT

10c. per yard.

CURTAIN MUSLINS,

A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS, AT

8c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 17c. and 22c per yard

Levy's

76 BROADWAY.

Hill's Liquid Amandine

For chapped, cracked or rough skin. It soothes, cleanses and heals like magic.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE, ONE WEEK, COMMENCING

Monday, March 5.

Matinee Daily, Except Monday.

CORSE PAYTON'S

BIG STOCK COMPANY.

Recognized to be the Best.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:

Monday Night,	"The Parisian Princess."
Tuesday Matinee,	"Drifted Apart."
Tuesday Night,	"My Kentucky Home."
Wednesday Matinee,	"The Parisian Princess."
Wednesday Night,	"The Octoroon."
Thursday Matinee,	"My Kentucky Home."
Thursday Night,	"The Galley Slave."
Friday Matinee,	"For Her Honor."
Friday Night,	"A Member of Congress."
Saturday Matinee,	"Life in Louisiana."
Saturday Night,	"A Gigantic Liar."

Continuous Performance.

Refined High Class Vaudeville Between Acts.

PRICES: Matinees, 10c. and 20c.; Nights, 10c., 20c. and 30c.

Stereopticon Lecture.

CHAPLAIN CASSARD

Will give his Popular Lecture on the Late War for the benefit of the Swedish M. E. Church, IN BRYER'S HALL, 165 THAMES STREET, Friday Evening, March 2, 1900, at 7:45.

Admission, 25c.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

A. E. Burland & Co.,

200 Thames Street,

Electrical Contractors.

A PUBLIC OPENING OF OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT WILL TAKE PLACE THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

All the people of Newport are invited to inspect our display and stock.

S. NICKELSON,

LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Gentlemen's places taken care of by the day, month or year. Hedges and shrubs furnished at the lowest prices, finding and laying out of new grounds a specialty.

Miantunomi Ave. P. O. Box 384.

THE MONTAUKS OF LONG ISLAND.

Last Fight of an Ancient Indian Tribe Against the White Man.

Acres of land numbering 9,000 and worth more than $1,000,000 were brought into dispute in consequence of a meeting between a poor farm boy and a minister of the Gospel. They had talked but a little while when the preacher, looking at the young laborer, said: "You are my tribal chief. You are the King of the Montauks—of the remnant of that powerful tribe of Indians who once ruled Long Island."

The boy was Wyandank Pharaoh, and the preacher was Rev. Eugene A. Johnson of Harrisburg, Penn., a full-blooded Indian, a Presbyterian and a man of education and culture. This chance meeting resulted in the series of lawsuits aimed to oust the Long Island Railroad Company from the Montauk Reservation on Long Island, the latest phase of which is soon to be decided in the court of appeals of the state of New York.

In the finest section of the Montauk peninsula, at the eastern end of Long Island, this reserve was situated. When, in 1660, the tribe surrendered their country to the whites, they retained this land, because of its beauty, its fine streams and forests and its abundant supply of game, and it was to be theirs "so long as a drop of Montauk blood should flow in the veins of living beings."

The tribe also retained its hunting rights in all the other lands of their country, or, as it was quaintly phrased, "liberte to fish in any of the creeks or ponds, and to hunt uppe or downe in the woods, without molestation."

For more than two centuries these lands and privileges were peacefully enjoyed. From the year 1800—a century ago—the interests of the individuals of the tribe were recorded in a book known as the "list book." This ancient tome, now yellow and worn, will be exhibited in evidence. It is said that enemies of the tribe sought for it for many years to destroy it, but the Indians buried it in the woods, so that it might be preserved as a proof of their membership in the tribe and their rights in the property.

It was not, however, until the tribe had almost vanished that their rights were suffered to slip from them. Many had died, some had gone to other states, while others were laborers and some seamen. The game had disappeared, and the land was unproductive. Even the chief of the tribe, young Wyandank, had gone and his mother, Maria Banks, was left destitute and forced to earn a wretched living by doing drudge work for the whites. She is now nearly 100 years old, and was then said to be weak-minded. At last, it is said, she was persuaded to surrender all the tribal right in return for a shanty near East Hampton and a few village lots. She did this in the name of her son, the absent Wyandank, and other Indians supposed to have an interest in the land also quitted their claims. They then settled at Freetown, and the tribal domain passed into the possession of the Long Island railroad.

After the discovery of the missing Wyandank Mr. Johnson called the remaining tribesmen together and a powwow was held. In the interval some of the members had become well-to-do. Money was forthcoming, and the courts were appealed to, with Wyandank Pharaoh as plaintiff on the part of the Montauk association.

The case was tried before Justice Maddox in Brooklyn. It was contended by the Long Island railroad that the Montauks as a tribe had no legal existence. It was declared a contract of sale was made with Maria Fowler Banks, the chief's mother, at the time the company seized the land, and that the contract was ratified by the county court. Holding that the red men had no power to sue as a tribe, Justice Maddox of Brooklyn dismissed the complaint. An appeal was taken to the appellate division of the supreme court, but the decree of the lower court was affirmed by all five judges.

Judge Cullen quoted a decision by Chief Justice Marshall in a suit by the Seneca tribe, in which he declared that as an individual a member of the tribe might maintain an action at law, but that as a tribe the Senecas had no standing. Judge Cullen held that the Indians were never recognized either by Congress or the courts as having rights to sell lands or maintain actions at law.

After two courts had denied the legatee istence of the Montauk tribe the Indians again appealed, and obtained a decision upholding the previous opinions as far as they went, according to the Indians the privilege of bringing the suit through an individual.

The suit was accordingly brought before Judge Wilmot M. Smith of the county court, in 1889, in the name of Rev. Eugene A. Johnson, against the railroad company. A technical point again won for the railroad. This decision of the county court was then reversed by the appellate division of the supreme court, and the case has now been carried to the court of appeals by the railroad company.

Undaunted by their long fight, the Indians will again face the questions at issue. The Long Island railroad contends that the secretary of the tribe, Rev. Mr. Johnson, cannot sue in his own name for the benefit of himself and other Indians. Rev. Mr. Johnson declares that he is a citizen of the United States, is of Indian blood and lineage, and a member of the tribe by right of birth and affiliation, and that the tribe maintains an organization under law, treaty and custom. The Long Island railroad contests all these points.

If the court of appeals denies the Montauk Indians the right to sue in the name of an individual member there will be no redress for the Indian under New York law, but the United States Supreme Court may then be appealed to.

Weather-beaten monuments in old Indian burial grounds mark the lands now under dispute. One of the largest tracts is situated in the town of East Hampton, Suffolk county, N. Y., beginning at a line dividing the Napeague beach and meadows from the Montauk peninsula, where the track of the Long Island Railroad Company crosses the line. Much of the land in the township of East Hampton is claimed by the Indians. This tract is situated on the shores of Fort Pond Bay, along the west shore of Lake Wyandance and extending north to Block Island sound. Lake Munchogue is the boundary of another piece of Indian land. If the Indians win the Montauks may some day be the richest tribe in the United States.

The visitor at Montauk Point today may meet some of the Montauk braves, or a beautiful Indian maiden of a generation ago may offer to sell him souvenirs. The man will proudly tell that the Montauks have secured able counsel and are fighting the case to the bitter end. They will declare they are not an extinct race, but alive and full of fight. Their attorney is Loman B. Treadwell of New York, and Senator Hoar and F. M. Morrison of Massachusetts are interested in their case.

Chief Wyandank lives in Connecticut. There are only six lineal descendants of the ancient council of chiefs. There are 300 other people of Montauk blood mixed with that of the whites. The committee having the case in hand is composed of Wyandank Pharoah, chief; Rev. Eugene A. Johnson, secretary; Aaron Cuffee, treasurer; Dr. W. B. Johnson, Maurice Mitchell and James Lewis.

John Waters, the oldest male member of the royal family of the Montauks, is over 80 years old. His grandmother, Syvil Larkee, was a Montauk squaw, his grandfather a chief of the Narragansetts. Their marriage early in the last century settled effectually the feud which for hundreds of years kept the Narragansetts and the Montauks on the warpath. At that time the whole eastern end of Long Island belonged to the Montauks.

WIND AND COLD AGAINST GOOD SHOOTING.

At the regular shoot of the Sachuest Gun Club yesterday the wind proved one for good shooting, and the cold did not help the scoring, which was not very bad. Following are the scores:

W. Fring,	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	4—29
G. Cozzens,	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	3	1	3—3
Wonder,	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2—18
H. H. Lawton,	0	4	3	[illegible]	2	4	2	2	3	1—27
G. R. Plumer,	2	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	2	2—15
W. C. Cozzens, Jr.,	2	3	4	0	1	3	3	1	0	2—16

J. S. Coggeshall, Jr., scorer.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. George H. Norman, Jr., is in town.

—Mr. Henry D. Scott is confined at home by illness.

—Mrs. Henry Eldridge has returned from a visit to New York.

—Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville is to build a 20-story hotel in New York.

—Mr. Frederick A. Smythe of New York has been spending a few days here.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will sail for Europe in a few days.

—Miss Cottrell and Miss Annie Cottrell have returned from an extended visit to the Adirondacks.

—The price paid by Mr. M. A. McCormick for the Underwood estate on Spring street was $9,500.

—Training ship Monongahela, Commander A. V. Wadhams, has arrived at St. Thomas from Santa Cruz.

—Owing to the storm, steamer George W. Danielson was unable to make her return trip to Block Island today.

—On Easton's pond yesterday the Rogers High School team beat the St. George's School team at hockey, 1 to 0.

—Rev. T. C. McClelland, Ph. D., of this city, will preach at the Central Congregational Church, Providence, this evening.

—Commander W. McCarty Little attended the annual inspection of the Providence Naval Reserves in Providence last evening.

—Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor has gone to California. It is stated that he will not occupy his Newport house next season and that he has taken a cottage at Lenox.

—The agreement between William Andrews and W. G. Peckham, for the laying out of a 30-foot roadway north from Brooks avenue, has been filed in the city clerk's office.

—Schooner Young Brothers, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., has arrived at City Island and reports that off Barnegat February 16, in a northeast gale, she lost sails and was blown 200 miles to sea.

—Dr. W. Seward Webb, accompanied by Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Groton, Mass., has started for Florida in a private car.

—G. B. Brice and Robert Butcher of New York, R. S. Fleming of St. Louis, Mark Simon of Cincinnati, J. P. Sanderson of Albany and E. F. Powers of Leominster, Mass., are registered at the Perry House.

—Rev. Frederick I. Collins, who was in charge of Trinity Church before the present rector was settled and is now rector of the Church of the Messiah in Providence, will preach at Kay Chapel this evening.

—Bugler Michael Regan of Battery A, at Fort Adams, left for Fortress Monroe last night. He recently took an examination for electrical sergeant and his percentage was found to be 98—a very creditable result. At Fortress Monroe he will continue his studies.

—Manager M. J. Finn has returned from a week's visit to Youngstown, Ohio, where he went to look up facts about the management of the base ball team of that place. Though it has been announced that Mr. Finn had signed to manage this team, he reports that up to the present nothing definite has been done.

—Hon. Michael Herbert, who married a daughter of Mr. Richard T. Wilson and was formerly a frequent visitor to Newport during the summer season, is mentioned as a probable successor to Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador to the United States. Mr. Herbert is at present secretary to the British embassy at Paris.

—The contract between the city and Brown & Howard for quarrying stone and a quarry site was today signed by the committee on streets and highways on behalf of the city and by the firm. The work of moving the crusher will be begun as soon as practicable, as it is desired to put the crusher at work as soon as possible.

—Touro Synagogue has been re-opened for public worship under the charge of Rev. Henry S. Morais, who was recently unanimously called by the Congregation Jeshuat Israel to be its minister. Mr. Morais has organized a Sabbath school, to be open to all Jewish children, of members or non-members, in the city, and intends soon to form an adult Bible class.

—The Powhattan Cycle Club will open its new rooms to the ladies this evening and has arranged a program for the housewarming which will doubtless be enjoyed by all who attend. This will consist of vocal selections by Miss Margaret Burke and Messrs. J. Frank Albro, Herman Arnold and Tracy Jordan; recitations by Miss Nellie McGowan, Miss Katherine McMahon and Mr. Earl Simmons; graphophone selections by Mr. Arthur Parrott, a piano selection by Mr. W. R. Boone and instrumental music by the Training Station orchestra.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

WINNERS OF MEDALS.

Result of the American Humane Association's Public School Competition.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—Francis H. Rowley, secretary of the American Humane Association, announces the following winners in the competition for the medals offered by the association to the public school children of the United States for the three best essays on "The Life, Work and Service of Henry Bergh": First, a $50 gold medal, to Arthur F. Hensler, Buffalo, N. Y.; second, a $25 silver medal, to Rhoda Arnson, Buffalo, N. Y.; third, a $15 silver medal, to Alice Carey Cousins, New Orleans, La.

PRICES ALREADY ADVANCED.

Details of the Organization of the Sheet Steel Combine.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 1.—Further details in the organization of the sheet steel combine have been completed, and an exhaustive report on the work accomplished was submitted at a meeting of manufacturers last night by the organization committee. Representatives were present at the meeting for the $55,000,000 which will be included in the combination. The new concern will be known as the American Sheet Steel Company. The capital stock will be $52,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred. A charter will shortly be applied for in New Jersey. Since the meeting in this city two weeks ago, when the consolidation was practically effected, prices on steel sheets have advanced about $1 a ton.

FIVE TO DIVIDE $20,000,000.

Wealth of an Aged Bachelor to Go to Nephews and Nieces.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Mrs. D. B. Ten Eyck, 87 North Leavitt street, received information yesterday that she will receive one fifth of an estate valued at more than $20,000,000, left by her uncle, who died 12 years ago in Albany, N. Y. According to the story told by Mrs. Ten Eyck, the uncle's name was Roulier Wandell. His relatives had not heard from him in many years, and had no idea of his whereabouts or his wealth until some time after his death, when the administrators of the estate began to look up the rightful heirs. The old man never married and left no will; therefore the whole fortune falls to the children of his brothers and sisters, five in number. Three of these live in New York and the other two in Chicago.

BREAKING TO PIECES.

Schooner General Cogswell and Her Cargo a Total Loss.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 1.—Schooner General Cogswell, which went ashore last night on Cape Henlopen, is breaking to pieces this morning and both vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The Cogswell is a two-masted schooner and was bound for this city from Gloucester, Mass., with a cargo of frozen fish. The crew was safely landed last night by the Cape Henlopen life saving station.

A Grand Dewey Ball in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Admiral Dewey will be the guest of honor next May at a grand naval and military ball at the Auditorium. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor will manage the function. The ball as an adjunct of the Dewey program was decided upon yesterday and will take the place of all other suggested social affairs.

BLOCK ISLAND TELEPHONE CABLE SAVED.

By the timely discovery of a government employe, the cable of the Providence Telephone Company was saved from disaster recently by becoming coiled with the anchor of a coal barge. Sunday night tug Georgia Creek of Baltimore, Captain Kelley, from Portland, bound west, with three light barges in tow, was forced back from Fire island by the gale and anchored in the bay at Block Island. Captain Uriah B. Dodge, who has charge of the harbor lights, and is unremitting in his care of all public property, immediately discovered that one of the barges had anchored over the telephone cable operated by the Providence Telephone Company. He engaged Keeper Littlefield of the New Shoreham life saving crew to take him out to the tug, where he explained the situation of affairs. Treasury, when the barge got up anchor, it had caught hold of the cable, but the tug held the barge up to the windward, and by so doing the cable was got clear of the anchor, after about three hours of hard work in a temperature near the zero point.

MR. CAPRON ON THE PORTO RICO TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the Providence Journal, in his account of the action of the House of Representatives on the Porto Rico tariff bill, says: The rank and file of the Republicans who follow the bill of the ways and means committee have, of course, found other than party arguments to explain their course. Mr. Capron of Rhode Island, who with his colleague, Mr. Bull, voted for the bill against many requests from his constituents, says he is satisfied that the outcry against it is due largely to ignorance of its features and of the beneficent effects it must have. Mr. Capron undoubtedly considers these arguments potent, because he was originally in favor of granting the Islanders free trade. Now he says that a tariff of 15 per cent, the proceeds to be devoted to the Porto Ricans themselves, will yield more relief to them than would free trade, and he is convinced that the President thinks so too, and knows that he made a mistake in proposing free trade. The planters won't have to pay the tax, Mr. Capron states, because all the sugar and tobacco, which constitute their chief dutiable products, now ready for the market have been bought up by the trust in this country. He disposes of the appeals against a duty made by Porto Rican representatives by saying that the latter have fat to fry of their own. He also opposes free trade on the ground that its establishment with Porto Rico would establish a precedent that we should have to follow when we come to deal with the Philippines.

Warner Street Bakery,

NEW STORE ON WARNER STREET, BETWEEN POND AVENUE AND GOULD STREET.

Leave your order for Baked Beans and Brown Bread.

LOUIS THOMPSON, Prop.

FREE TO ALL!

The Most Successful Remedy Ever Produced by Medical Science for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, GRAVEL, TORPID LIVER, FEMALE TROUBLES, STRICTURE

BRIGHT'S KIDNEY BEANS — CURE PAIN IN THE BACK IN ONE NIGHT

AND ALL KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, RECENT OR CHRONIC.

Trial package of this wonderful medicine will be given absolutely free to all who will call at the Drug Store of E. S. BLUMENKRANZ, Prop. The Hub Pharmacy, Newport, R. I., on Saturday, March 3.

Do not suffer any longer when Bright's Kidney Beans will give immediate relief and permanent cure.

BRIGHT'S KIDNEY BEANS

are given away in order to show the faith which their proprietors have in their great remedial powers. You have a free opportunity to make the test, and if they do not accomplish all that is promised, you are not expected to become a patron. What can be fairer? What can be offered to show greater faith? This trial is freely offered at our expense. You are the beneficiary, and it costs you nothing to secure the proof that all we promise is absolutely true.

We have thousands of testimonials to the marvelous efficacy of Bright's Kidney Beans, but we only present one here, from a General of the Army whose word cannot be questioned.

FROM A GENERAL.

For several years I have been troubled with inflammation of the bladder. Sometimes it was exceedingly painful. I was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but they seemed to afford me but temporary relief at the most. A friend suggested Bright's Kidney Beans, and while I had no faith in them, like a drowning man grasping after straws tried one box and the result was most gratifying. I now use them whenever occasion requires. I consider them a very valuable remedy. I wouldn't be without them.

ELIAS M. GREENE.

Colonnade Hotel, New York, May 17, 1899.

Satisfy yourself and get a free sample of Bright's Kidney Beans. We are serious in our offer. If they do not do all that is claimed, we are the only losers. Those who are unable to apply in person, can secure this sample free by remitting ten cents in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing to

BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

THE TRADES.

GODDARD & BARLOW.
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 102 THAMES STREET.

J. B. Cottrell,
Marble and Granite Worker.
Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.

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Plans for interior and exterior alterations.
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Estimates cheerfully given.
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Also special low prices on slate roofing.

For the Cheapest and Most Desirable
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—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue
Telephone 184-4.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 30, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Terminal station, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. Return, 6:42, 8:42, 10:12 a. m.; 12:42, 3:18, 4:42, a6:00, 6:42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:52, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:50, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00, 8:00 p. m. Return, 6:27, 8:15 a. m.; 12:15, 4:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:10, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 8:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT & FALL RIVER STRAIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, *6:45, 7:45, 9:15, *10:15 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 9:15, *10:45 p. m.

* To Portsmouth car house only.
** Not run Sunday.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 20 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10:15 P. M.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

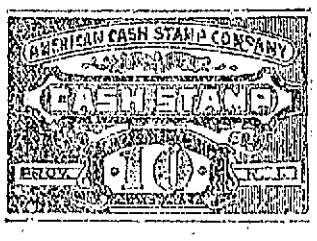
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., weather permitting.

Upon leaving town for a few weeks or permanently, you should have the
Newport Journal
Mailed to you. Orders taken for one week or one year, and mailed to an address in the United States, postage paid.



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Will make a saving for you when paying cash for your purchases. Ask for them. When you fill your book it is worth five dollars at any of our banks. Cash Stamp Co., Butler Exchange, Providence.

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FALL RIVER LINE.
For New York, the South and West
Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.
Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.
Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining here until 2:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Dispatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.
J. R. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent, New York.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 17, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence
Week days only 8:30 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport week days only 4 p. m.
Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
Special Saturday Excursion 75c. Good to return only at 4 p. m. same day or following Monday.
O. RUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE, NEWPORT.
On and after October 5, 1899,
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00, (U. S. Mail); 11 a. m.; 12:50, 2:05, 3:33, 5:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 p. m.
Leave Newport—6:45, 9:20, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:03 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, (U. S. Mail); 5:20, 6:30 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Jamestown—9 a. m.; 12:30, 4 p. m.
Leave Newport—9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 4:30 p. m.
Subject to change without notice.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"The Wickford Route."
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:13	4:20	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:00	6:57	11:00	N
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	e*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 10
Boston,		10 02	1 03	3 00
Providence,		11 11	2 10	4 15
Newport, arr.,	6 35	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:00 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington 10:22 A. M.
e Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5:00 P. M.; Baltimore 6:58 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:10 P. M., due at Wickford Junction 5:14 A. M.; Newport, 6:35 A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WINTER BOARD.
A few rooms now vacant at Nason Cottage. Sanitary plumbing, hot water heat, house comfortable and pleasant.
GEO. NASON, 20 Mill Street.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
J. R. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

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New Music
The Latest New York Hits
SONGS and TWO STEPS.
JOHN ROGERS,
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FISCHER
ESTABLISHED 1840,
PIANOS
RENOWNED FOR TONE & DURABILITY
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
110,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.
Grand and Upright Pianos
IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
847 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

If You Have a Good Position

you shouldn't be entirely satisfied.

It's quite possible that you can get a better one by telling your wants to the people who have an eye on the Daily News want columns.

You don't need to publish your name. Answers can be sent to a box at the News Office and then forwarded to you.

Perhaps you can get a position worth several dollars more a week by investing a few cents. You'll never know if you don't try.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Chambermaid, assist with housework or second work. Can give reference if required. Address Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Plain and fancy dressmaking neatly done at home, by Mrs. John Guessey, 8 Third street.

WANTED—Situation by German woman, thoroughly experienced in all household duties, as first-class cook or housekeeper. Can take entire charge of good household. First-class references. Apply 139 Thames street.

WANTED—Situation by expert gardener, single, excellent references, at gentleman's place. Address E. L., 33 Harriet street, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Young man would like position as bookkeeper or salesman, or would post books and make out bills for parties having no regular bookkeeper. Good penman. Box 32, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Place by two Swedish girls to go together as cook and waitress. Competent and reliable. References. Call 36 Young street.

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WANTED—Neat, capable girl for general housework; must understand cooking. Apply at 12 High street, from 9 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A boy who has the use of a horse, to deliver papers in Middletown. Apply at Daily News counting room.

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Kay Street House.

Open all the year.

15 KAY STREET.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

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American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Interesting Offerings in New

SPRING FLOWERS.

Roses and Violets, 25c. a bunch.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Great Reduction in Prices

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS

AT THE

Broadway Millinery Store,

G. H. KIRBY, - 86 Broadway

NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Novelties and French Patterns at Half Price.

N. L. MASON, - 18 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,

HAS OPENED PARLORS AT 5 MOUNT VERNON STREET.

GOLF HATS, 25c.,

Former Price 75c., $1.25, $1.75 and $2.

F. N. Dawley, 111 Thames St.

Livery Stable, Carriage House and Storage.

THE PROPERTY ON TEW'S COURT, FORMERLY USED AS ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION, IS FOR SALE. THE LOT CONTAINS ABOUT 7,500 SQUARE FEET, AND IS NEARLY COVERED BY A SUBSTANTIALLY-CONSTRUCTED BRICK BUILDING, WELL ADAPTED TO A VARIETY OF PURPOSES. IT IS NOW USED AS A LIVERY STABLE, RIDING SCHOOL AND CARRIAGE HOUSE.

A LARGE PART OF THE STRUCTURE CAN EASILY BE ARRANGED FOR A PRACTICALLY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE HOUSE OF LARGE CAPACITY, SUCH AS IS GREATLY NEEDED IN NEWPORT AT THIS TIME.

THE PROPERTY IS IN GOOD REPAIR AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN. APPLY TO

T. T. PITMAN, DAILY NEWS OFFICE.

CASE OF SENATOR QUAY

Strong Sentiment in His Favor Manifest.

His Personal Popularity a Factor in the Problem.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—If the vote taken last week on taking up the Quay case is any indication, it would be apparent that the senate is about to reverse itself and seat Senator Quay on the appointment of the governor. This would be a most interesting spectacle, as the senate prides itself upon its traditions and adherence to precedents. It must be acknowledged that the change already indicated and which may be carried out when a vote is reached is due largely to the strong personal friendship which senators have for Mr. Quay. Although it is wholly a constitutional question, it must be admitted that political and personal features have entered into the settlement of every case of this kind in the past ten years. In fact the first case that has arisen lately was in 1893, when Lee Mantle was appointed from Montana. It was generally understood then that the silver question influenced votes both for and against Mantle. The well known fact that the admission of Mantle would add three silver votes to the senate really decided the case against him. In the Corbett case it is well known that the personal popularity of John H. Mitchell cut an important figure in the vote cast against seating the appointee, while the personal popularity of Quay influences votes for him.

A State of Contests.

Speaking of the Mantle case reminds me of the fact that in its brief career of statehood Montana has figured extensively in senatorial contests of one kind or another. The state was admitted in the fall of 1889. There was a very bitter and close contest for the legislature. Mr. Carter, now the senator, was elected to the house, but the legislature was in doubt. Four men came here and presented their claims for admission. William F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power were sent by the Republicans and Martin Maginnis and W. A. Clark by the Democrats. The W. A. Clark was the same Clark whose seat is now in controversy. There was quite a long and extensive discussion of the subject, and it was finally decided by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting for the men of their party and the Democrats for the applicants sent by their partisans. The Republicans were then largely in the majority, and Sanders and Power were seated. Sanders drew a term of four years, and at the expiration of his term a legislative deadlock occurred in the state legislature. There were Republicans, Democrats and Populists, but not enough of either party to elect. Senator Clark was then voted for by the Democrats. When the legislature adjourned, the governor appointed Mantle, and after a long discussion his claim was rejected by a very narrow majority. Now we have with us the celebrated Clark case, and the notoriety which Montana has achieved in senatorial contests heretofore is completely overshadowed by the latest, which has already occupied so much time in committee and will no doubt occupy much more in the senate.

Recalled by Senator Shoup.

"Back in 1858," said Senator Shoup of Idaho, "there came to Colorado Green Russell of Georgia and a party of friends from the state. They opened up the Cherry Creek country south of Denver; also Russell's gulch. Green Russell was the discoverer of Missouri Flats, a great diggings in its day. In 1862 Russell and his crowd—24 in number—had taken out $150,000 in gold and started for the Confederacy with it. I was then a lieutenant, and, in command of 16 men, overtook the party about 350 miles from Fort Union, in New Mexico. My command was a detachment of mounted scouts, and our ride was not only long, but a hard one. Russell and his crowd took the oath of allegiance, but afterward joined the Confederacy. I next saw him in Montana after the war. The taste of mountain life never vanishes and a man who has been there wants to return."

"I remember Green Russell and his Georgia friends very well," said Senator Scott of West Virginia. "I used to see them quite frequently when I was freighting across the mountains. I know that Shoup took big chances in going after them with a less number of men, for they, like most of the men in the west at that time, were the kind that would shoot quick and were decidedly careless in the matter of life."

His Western Stories.

"I am getting so that I do not like to relate even trivial incidents," remarked a western man, "because some person in the party seems to cast a doubt upon the authenticity of my stories. My latest trial in that direction was in speaking of wild prairie grass in the lowlands growing as high as the back of a horse. This statement was scored up against me as one of my wild western yarns made up on the spot to astonish the eastern listener. Now, it is no strange thing to see grass growing that high, and I have cut it for hay. It did not make the best of hay, but cattle have had to live on it through the winter. It was that kind of grass that made the big prairie fires that figure in the old time novels. It is the same kind of grass, probably, that covers the veldt in South Africa, which the Boers burn for use as a part of their warfare against Great Britain."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

AN OYSTER SYNDICATE.

The long-threatened oyster syndicate which capitalists have been endeavoring to form for several months has come into existence at last. The new company is to be known as the Consolidated Oyster Company, with headquarters in New York city. Those interested declare, however, that while it is a big combination into which hundreds of small oyster men's interests have been merged, it is in no wise a trust.

In the four states in the waters of which the new company is to operate grounds and property of oystermen valued at $4,000,000 have been bought. The purchase includes, besides the oyster grounds and stock, the entire working plant, including about 150 steamers, dredges, etc.

The company estimates that it will distribute in the market nearly 4,000,000 bushels every season. By the transfer of the property the syndicate will acquire about 6,000 acres of ground in Long Island sound, including beds in Narragansett bay. This does not include the acreage of oyster grounds in the waters of New York and New Jersey. The new company claims to have gained exclusive control of the New York market and also the European trade.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY LUMBER ROOM.

"Everything a man can carry that isn't made fast to him in some way comes in here," said the clerk of the "lost" department in the New York elevated railway station a few days ago.

As he said it he was interrupted by the angry chatter of a caged blackbird, which had recently come in. Near the blackbird stood an enormous German bun (entered from a Second-avenue train; supposed to be the property of a fleshy German woman, who, after disembarking, stood upon the platform and yelled loudly, but incomprehensibly, after the departing cars), and the blackbird wanted the bun; hence the chattering. Nearby a crutch leaned up against the wall. It was a new crutch; so probably it was forgotten by some person who was delivering it. Once there came in a crutch that showed unmistakable signs of use. Two days later the owner came after it, a one-legged man with an air of embarrassment.

"I've been used to hopping around on one crutch," he said, "I take both only when I'm going somewhere special. I got reading my paper in the train and nearly got past my station, so I made a jump for the door and clean forgot that I had two sticks with me."

For absent-mindedness, however, the clerks award the prize to a very attractive-looking young woman who walked into the office one day, apparently under the stress of some excitement which she strove to suppress, but which trembled in her voice as she asked:

"Is this where lost articles are brought?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the clerk. "Have you lost something?"

"Yes, I've lost a baby. I left it in the train."

"A baby!" said the clerk in some amazement. "Whose baby was it?"

"Why, my baby," replied the woman, adding, in extenuation of her having forgotten her own child: "You see, I haven't had it for so very long."

Somewhat in doubt as to whether it was a joke, or a bona fide case, or whether the woman was in her right mind, the clerk, after finding that the child had been lost only a few moments, took the visitor down to the Church Street police station, and there the youngster was asleep in a chair with a circle of policemen surrounding it.

Some time ago the "lost" room used to have a pretty regular visitor in an old man who forgot his hat. He was a clerk in a down-town office, the hours of which were short and he traveled during the slack transit hours when there were vacant seats. In hot weather it was his habit to take off his hat, always a silk hat, neatly ironed, but never quite up-to-date, and put it in the seat next to him. About twice a week he would forget it and leave it there when he went out. After a time it got so that the "lost" department kept a special peg for that hat, from which it was handed over to the old gentleman, who always received it with many apologies for the trouble he was causing. Of late he hasn't called, and the clerks don't know whether he is dead or has bought a hat string.

One of the most inexplicable finds that ever came to the office is a patent-leather shoe. It is a left shoe, almost new, made to order by a high-priced bootmaker and was found late at night on the floor between two of the cross seats. It has never been claimed. The only solution to the problem yet advanced is that the owner had corns on that foot, slipped off his shoe for comfort and upon reaching his station, whether from sleepiness or intoxication went out without remembering to put the shoe on again. His homegoing must have been painful, for a blizzard was in progress at the time.

Few pieces of jewelry, purses, or articles of great value are found in the elevated trains. The few found are usually claimed. A great number of articles of small value are never claimed. It occasionally happens that a false claim is made, and the clerks encounter, too, a belief, principally feminine, that if the lost article hasn't turned up there, something of equal value ought to be supplied as an equivalent.—[New York Sun.

The facilities of the Daily News Job Office are believed to be better than those of any other office in this part of the state; consequently work can be done as well and as cheaply as elsewhere. When in want, let the Daily News people give you a price.

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Drop a postal to
LEARY'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
106 Broadway.

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ESTABLISHED 1814.

FRESH EGGS,

25c. per doz., 4 1-2 doz. for $1.
PERFECTLY FRESH.

Island Eggs

28c. per doz.; 4 doz. for $1.

GOOD THINGS.

B. & M. Coffee at 32c. Bromangelon, 15c.; 2 for 25c. 1-lb. Jar R.C. Jelly, 30c. Cheese Straws, 15c. Oscar's Sauce. Cocktail Catsup. Minuet Waters. Nashvilles.

C. Sherman & Co.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CLOSED AT 12 M.
Telephone 351-2.

We Sell

Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee. Chase & Sanborn are the largest distributors of coffee to the retail trade in the United States. They are in the best possible position to supply reliable goods and they do it.

Peckham & Manchester,

Directly opposite the New City Hall, BROADWAY.

THOMAS KITCHEN.

Coupes and Victorias

To let with careful drivers.

35 Friendship Street.

TELEPHONE.

P. J. MURPHY,

Practical Plumber,

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS

161 & 165 Spring Street.

FINE TEAS —AND— PURE COFFEES.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

TELEPHONE 339-5.

Arrived today, a carload of the very best

SPRUCE KINDLING WOOD,

15 bundles for 25c.
65 bundles for $1.

James A. Eddy,

Cash Grocery and Market,

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SOFAS,
Hair Stuffed. **LOUNGES,**
Best material, Good Styles. **COUCHES,**
CHAIRS.
GEO. NASON, 28 MILL ST.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 1, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 58, Atchison preferred 65½, Burlington 124⅜, Continental Tobacco 31⅜, Leather 11⅜, Leather preferred 71, Louisville 82⅝, Manhattan 95¼, Missouri Pacific 40½, Brooklyn Transit 68, Northern Pacific 53⅝, People's Gas 101, Rock Island 108⅜, Sugar 107¼, St. Paul 123¼, Southern preferred 50⅛, Tennessee Coal & Iron 96, Tobacco 108½, Union Pacific 49⅝, Union Pacific preferred 74⅜, and Third Avenue 58½.

10—The general tendency was upward at the opening, and the advance did not seem to be checked by the weakness of Sugar and Third Avenue, the former of which fell off 1¼. The metal stocks and the coalers led the advance, Tennessee Coal rising 2¼. Metropolitan jumped 3¼ on the opening transaction.

11—Important advances were scored in many issues, Leather preferred, Anaconda and People's Gas figuring for a point and some of the usually inactive properties for more. Heavy sales of Sugar and Third Avenue lowered them three to 3½ respectively and turned the current downwards. Metropolitan reacted three and Steel Hoop, Tennessee Coal, Tobacco, Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas and Manhattan one and 1½. Not much impression was made in railroad values and there was an active demand for the western, southern and southwestern stocks. The entire list was rising strongly at 11 o'clock and business was larger than for weeks.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 2 @ 2¼ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, heavy, at $4.86½ for demand and $4.83 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 @ ½ and $4.87½ @ 88; commercial bills, $4.82 @ ½; silver certificates, 59¾ @ 60¾; bar silver, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47½; government bonds, steady. A renewed check to the upward movement was caused by enormous sales of Sugar, which dropped to 103. Inroads on the prices of the specialties were made, Steel Hoop preferred sagging four points. While the standard stocks were firm, the demand ceased and a waiting attitude was assumed. Prices of bonds were well maintained, with special strength in some issues.

NEW YORK, March 1.

	Noon.
Atchison	23
Atchison preferred	65¼
Canada Southern	48⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	124½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	50⅞
Delaware & Hudson	115⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	180½
Erie	12⅞
Illinois Central	118⅞
Lake Shore	194
Louisville & Nashville	82⅝
Manhattan	94⅞
Metropolitan Traction	175
Missouri Pacific	40⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅞
New Jersey Central	110
New York Central	134
Northern Pacific	53⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	74⅝
Northwestern	160½
Ontario & Western	24⅞
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	18⅞
Rock Island	108½
St. Paul	123⅞
St. Paul preferred	171
Southern Pacific	39⅞
Texas & Pacific	16⅞
Union Pacific	49⅞
Wabash	6⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝
Adams Express	115
Wells, Fargo Express	129
American Spirits	9⅞
American Tobacco	107
Continental Tobacco	31⅞
Continental Tobacco preferred	81½
General Electric	125
Lead	24⅞
Pacific Mail	38
Pullman Palace	188
Sugar	103⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	91⅞
Leather	11⅞
Western Union	88⅞
Rubber	31

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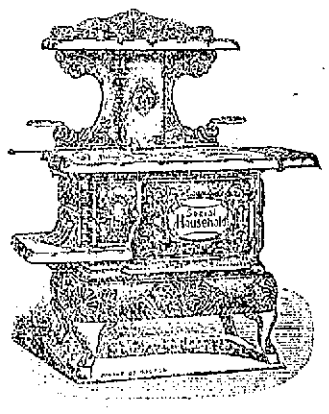

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MOSAICS IN A MARBLE SHOP.

The Making of Little Blocks from the Remnants of Big Ones.

The process of making the little pieces that go into the mosaics that are now extensively used in the construction of modern buildings, and masterpieces of which are to be found in the great waiting room of the South station and in Memorial Hall at the state house, in Boston, is indeed an interesting feature of the marble-cutting industry.

In the basement of any of the marble working establishments may be found a department devoted to this branch of the business. In a corner along the sides of the room are piles of small pieces of marble of various colors and sizes. There are bits of marble from Italy, France, Belgium, Tennessee and Vermont, the remnants that have been broken or cut from large blocks in the manufacture of slabs. A workman, seated on a low stool, hammers some of the pieces into bits about as large as a walnut. These are fed into a machine which chews them up still smaller, after the manner of a coffee grinder. After coming from the machine, the pieces are mixed with a cement, making a composition. The mixture is either worked into a square mold with a bottom that lifts by means of a lever, coming out as tiling for floors or wainscotting, or else it is made into more elaborate form by being cast in various patterns. These little blocks of composition, when finished, have the pepper-and-salt effect which is popular.

Not all the pieces of marble in the piles of remnants are ground up, however, for some of the larger pieces are cut into strips by means of a machine of the common vertical knife pattern. The strips, in turn, are cut into cubes of various sizes, very much as a boy bites a stick of candy. The cubes have two faces that are smooth, and can, consequently, be split to advantage, one side being as good as the other. The workman places a block upon a piece of iron, and, after one little tap with the hammer to locate the right spot, gives it a clip and the two pieces fall apart. The pieces are then trimmed with a sharp hammer. The upper surface is left as in ordinary work, having been cut by the machine into the desired size, varying generally from half an inch to 1½ inches. The trimming is done in making the sides bevelled slightly. This is done to admit the cement into which the little pieces are set, and to allow it to work between the pieces to a level with the surface and make a perfectly even face.

The blocks are now ready for assembling, according to the design of the mosaic. Take a floor, for instance, that is to be covered with the mosaic. It is first drawn out to a scale, with the pattern worked upon it, and then draughted on strips of brown paper, enlarged to actual size. On these strips the various geometrical designs, scrolls and simpler figures are sketched, the various colors—reds, browns and pinks, whites and blacks, being designated in writing. Thus the workman has only to follow instructions.

With the paper before him, each piece of which is numbered, he places the bits of marble, according to their allotted places, face downward upon the pattern. A mixture of gum-arabic holds the blocks in place. The workman has the different colored pieces in separate piles, and is thus able to put them in place with great rapidity. If a scroll requires the tapering of some of the pieces, he snips them with a hammer.

To prevent the paper and pieces attached from being destroyed or distorted in handling, the sections are placed upon boards. They are then taken to the building, where they are to be used. The workman at the building lays the sections in the cement, paper side up, and presses them down hard enough to force the bevelled backs into the cement. When the cement has had time to harden, the paper is soaked off and the surface polished with sandstone.

No visitor can remain many minutes in a marble factory without being filled with a great curiosity to know what it is that makes the shrieks that pierce the air from time to time.

In the basement are to be found, in the half light, a lot of machines that look like instruments of torture. In one a slab of marble is being ground down by a cutter equipped with revolving knives. The slab rests on a carriage, and is moved steadily against the cutter. The cutter is like a drill, with its knives projecting down against the marble parallel to the stem of the drill. The knives may be trimmed on the edge to an angle of, say, 45 degrees, which gives the marble a straight, even bevel, or they may have a curved edge which gives the marble a moulded, rounded finish. The variety of work which can be done by these cutters is certainly remarkable, giving results of an exactness that cannot be produced by hand.

Less noisy, but still noisy enough, are the "gangs" of saws that slide back and forth so patiently at their task of cutting into slices the great blocks of granite. These cutters are, perhaps, not saws, properly speaking, as they have no teeth, the bite of the process being obtained from the gritty water that trickles down between the flexing strips of steel and the stone. The progress of the cutter is only about eight inches a day, on an average. A screw regulator keeps the frame moving at the slow but necessary rate.

Once cut through, the slabs are carried to the next stage of manufacture, that of rough grinding. To have their surfaces evened the slabs are placed on immense revolving discs of iron that suggest millstones. The pieces of marble are prevented from revolving with the disc by means of planks set across, or iron reaches and clamps. Sand is continually thrown on the surface of the disc, and thus the surface of the marble is soon reduced to its proper bearing. If the sides of a block are found to be not on the square, the slab has to be specially treated. Weights are set on the side that needs taking down, and the workman stands by with a square to watch the result of the action of the revolving iron and sand. Even during the ordinary process the blocks have to be watched, for they are likely to cant a little or in some other way wear unevenly. These iron grinders weigh four tons apiece. They are three inches in thickness when new, and last about three years.

As the visitor wonders about, marveling at the skill of the operators at the cutting machines in following, with such apparently little effort, the lines drawn on the surface of the marble as guides, lines that can hardly be seen through the clouds of dust that are flying about, there comes the real thing in the way of noise. A growling and snarling comes down the stairway, and the visitor is moved to ascend to find out what it is all about. Upstairs is found a roomful of very amiable-looking workmen bending over the slabs of marble, with things in their hands that resemble hose. These instruments are pneumatic hammers, and their work is astonishing. The grating suggests the process of filling the shell of an old tooth. One forgets that it is marble that is being cut; it seems more like chalk. The workmen show cleverskill in dressing out some egg-and-dart work or carving along a line of moulding, a kind of work that no mere machine could do. Many of the workers have lived years in Carrara, the home of the fine white marble used for statuary. The thing that impresses most visitors is the rapidity with which the men get along with their work. The workmen do not use machines on all kinds of work.

The finishing of the marble is an interesting, but in no respect a fascinating, part of the work. It is almost all done by hand, only the pieces with the larger surfaces being treated by machine.

The "skin" or surface of the marble goes through a surprising lot of doctoring before it is ready for the market. The process is similar to that of polishing wood to a fine finish, only, instead of using sandpapers of various grades, preparations of other sorts are used. For the first treatment sandstone is applied, then pumice, and finally the "bone stone," which comes from Scotland. Putty powder is also used and a wash of oxalic acid. Back and forth the workmen rub, much as does an industrious washwoman at the tub. Those who perform this part only invite the visitors to "try it," should he make bold to suggest that it "ought not be very hard."

PLAY AND STAR BOTH DISAPPOINTING.

The beginning of Lent was doubtless responsible, in a measure at least, for the small audience at the Opera House last evening, when J. K. Emmet appeared in "Fritz in a Mad House." Mr. Emmet is so well known that a good-sized audience may always be expected to see and hear him, but on this last visit to Newport much disappointment was expressed at both the player and the play. The latter has not much plot, and its name, which comes from one scene which adds nothing to the plot or purpose of the play, is certainly a detriment. Mr. Emmet was not in good voice, apparently suffering from a cold. His songs, however, had the old spirit in them and were rendered in a manner that pleased the audience. Miss Lottie Gilson sang several numbers well, winning deserved applause, and in the duets with Mr. Emmet appeared to the best advantage.

The play has several well drawn characters, especially those of Uncle Joe Parker and Mrs. Parker, and these were satisfactorily acted by Mr. Frank Girard and Miss Ida Lewis respectively. E. M. Dresser was good as Richard Parker, and George Murry as Bob Penley was capital, the scene at the close of the second act, in which he participated with Messrs. Girard and Dresser, being one of the best pieces of dramatic action in the play. Baby Beatrice as Baby Parker was also good, especially in the song and dance with Mr. Emmet.

A number of the apprentices who participated in the recent entertainment at the Naval Training Station, in charge of a schoolmaster, made up a theatre party at the performance.

NEWPORT STONE CUTTERS IDLE.

Things are quiet in the local stone cutters' yards today, on account of the demand of the granite cutters for an eight-hour day and $3 pay. This is a reduction of one hour in the day and an increase of 25 cents in wages. The manufacturers' association offered to grant either of the demands, but said that both together were too much. As the cutters had incorporated their demand in the constitution of the union, they are unable to make any compromise. In consequence every bit of granite cutting is quiescent today; it is impossible for any local employe to do any work except at the advanced rate, and the employers cannot give the advanced rate. It is expected that something will be done soon to relieve the present stagnation. The shutdown does not affect many men in Newport just now, as work was very slack, but there will be work later.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN IN NEWPORT.

The annual report of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children includes a report of cases investigated by Mr. Theophilus Topham, the Newport agent of the society. He says: "Between January 1 and the last of May (the time the juvenile offender law was repealed) the agent had nine cases for various offences. I have met with very good success during the past year in prevailing upon parents to place their children in the homes, and have made arrangements for them to do so. Five children from three different families have been so placed without having to take legal process."

Of the several cases acted upon by the agent, one was that of a young widow with a child of five years, who made her house a resort for drunken sailors and marines. The woman was forced to leave the city and arrangements were made for the child to be placed with relatives. Four children, aged four, seven, 12 and 13 years respectively, whose father is dead and whose mother was at the state workhouse, were taken to the State Home and School. Three children, two five years old and one three years, whose father and mother drank, the mother being absent from home for days and nights at a time, and who were suffering for want of food and clothes, were placed in the custody of the society and taken to the Children's Home. One boy, six years old, was punished by his mother by dousing him in a hogshead of water. The mother and father were warned not to repeat the offence. Two feeble-minded children, a boy of 11 years and a girl (colored) of eight years, were placed by the agent in the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded at Waverly, Mass.

GOLF YEAR RENEWED.

Annual Meeting and Election of the United States Association.

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association was held in New York last night. There were present over 50 members of the 24 associate clubs and the 144 allied clubs that belong to the association. While members of the latter clubs are not allowed to vote, they are permitted a voice in the discussions relative to the management.

The meeting was called to order by President W. B. Thomas of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass. President Thomas's address consisted of a short review of the past year in golfing circles, and in it he stated that the session of 1899 had been especially noteworthy because of the fact that the association now has a champion who learned the game and acquired his skill in it in this country. He also spoke of the desirability of the association fixing a definite sum for the expenses to be allowed by it for the different championship events, so that the clubs holding the events could govern themselves accordingly.

The treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year 1899 amounted to $7,036, the total expenditures $6,589, and a balance in the treasury of $4,390.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. B. Thomas of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass.; vice presidents, John Reid of the St. Andrews Golf Club, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of the Onwentsia Golf Club, Lake Forest, Ill.; secretary, Robert K. Kerr of the Golf Club of Lakewood, N. J.; treasurer, Samuel V. Hoeburer of Philadelphia Country Club; committeemen, Horace Russell of the Garden City Golf Club, New York, and A. M. Coats of the Newport Golf Club.

The question of locating three different championship events for the coming season was the next order of business. Without a dissenting vote, the amateur championship event went to the Garden City Golf Club, New York, and the woman's championship to the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. When the question of the open championship was broached, however, there were three aspirants, the St. Andrews Golf Club, the Midlothian and the Chicago Golf Clubs, the two latter both Chicago clubs. Delegates from the different clubs presented their arguments in favor of the event coming to their respective organizations. It was finally put to the ballot and the Chicago Golf Club won, receiving 29 votes, the Midlothian Golf Club four, and the St. Andrews Golf Club 11.

Lawrence Curtis, chairman of the committee on rules, then reported, and the revised St. Andrew's rules were officially adopted by the association.

It was unanimously decided to limit expenses of the amateur championship to $1,500, the woman's championship to $1,000, and the open championship to $500. The meeting then adjourned.

MORAL IDEAS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As to the status of moral training in our public schools probably there could not have been a broader, clearer setting forth than that recently given before the representatives of the 150 women's clubs of this state in Charlestown by Miss Margaret Evans, dean of Carleton College, Minnesota, and Mr. Frank Hill, secretary of the state board of education. The speakers were a unit in sentiment as to the need of definite ethical training in the public schools, duly emphasizing the child's right to be developed morally as well as intellectually and physically; and the fact that the most of bad conduct is due purely to vagueness of moral judgment. There was a concurrence, of course, in the good, old-fashioned idea that the home is the natural agency for moral culture. But it appears that nowadays even the best homes depend upon the co-operation of the school in moral instruction.

It is a significant fact, as Miss Evans indicated in her broad review of the subject, that with the great advance in physical and mental opportunity there has come no corresponding forward movement in inculcating moral ideas. Though morality is indirectly taught and the general tone of the schools is not lowered, we are certainly not so zealous for the heart training as for that of the head and the hand. South Carolina, it is encouraging to note, has required definite instruction in morals. In four of our Eastern states ethical training is compulsory, Maine having, it seems, a definite legal requirement of 10 minutes each week for instruction in kindness to animals, brought about possibly, as Miss Evans pleasantly intimated, by the feathers on women's bonnets.

The women's clubs could hardly find a better vent for their splendid energies, a work more to their liking or one more prolific of results than in helping to keep moral training in home and school on a plane with the advanced methods in physical and intellectual culture. There could have been nothing more apropos, too, than the suggestive remarks of Secretary Hill, who touched the key to the question when he said that the best moral training and the best ethical development comes along the lines of self-activity. "We become builders by building; doers by doing; righteous by doing acts of righteousness," said Phillips Brooks. In the seething sea of human conduct, in order to learn to swim the individual must take to the water independently and risk the chance of sinking. Consequently, as Secretary Hill held, the only way to develop the sense of honor is to give it exercise. This may require colossal faith in child nature, but it is good logic.

If the clubs follow the secretary's excellent suggestion every teacher's desk in Massachusetts will have a little special library to help in moral teaching, such as James's "Talks to Teachers," Dole's "Citizenship" and lives of great men written for children, showing the ethics of success. While asking for greater prominence for ethical culture, both speakers paid tribute to the personal influence of most teachers, which is naturally the supreme factor for moral training in the schoolroom.—[Boston Transcript.

CAPTURED BY THE BOERS.

Lord Winston Churchill, who was captured in the early part of the Boer war, writes: The position of a prisoner of war is painful and humiliating. A man tries his best to kill another, and finding that he cannot succeed asks his enemy for mercy.

When the prisoners captured after the destruction of the armored train at Colenso had been disarmed and collected in a group we found that there were 56 unwounded or slightly wounded men, besides the more serious cases lying on the scene of the fight.

"Forwards!" said a voice, and forming in a miserable procession—two wretched officers, a bare-headed, tattered correspondent, four sailors with straw hats and "H. M. S. Tartar" in gold letters on the ribbon (ill-timed jauntiness), some 50 soldiers and volunteers, and two or three railway men—we started, surrounded by the active Boer horsemen.

"You need not walk so fast," said a Boer in excellent English. "Take your time."

Then another seeing me hatless in the downpour, threw me a soldier's cap—one of the Irish fusilier caps, taken, probably, near Ladysmith. So they were not cruel, these enemies. That was a great surprise to me, for I had read much of the literature of this land of lies, and fully expected every hardship and indignity.

Our captors conducted us to a rough tent which had been set up in a hollow in one of the hills, and which we concluded was General Joubert's headquarters. Here we were formed in line, and soon surrounded by a bearded crowd of Boers cloaked in mackintoshes.

I explained that I was a special correspondent, and a non-combatant, and asked to see General Joubert. My credentials were taken from me by a man who said he was a field cornet, and who promised that they should be laid before the general forthwith. Meanwhile we waited in the rain, and the Boers questioned us.

My certificate as a correspondent bore a name better known than liked in the Transvaal. Moreover, some of the private soldiers had been talking.

"You are the son of Lord Randolph Churchill?" said a Scottish Boer, abruptly. I did not deny the fact. Immediately there was much talking and all crowded round me, looking and pointing, while I heard my name repeated on every side.

"I am a newspaper correspondent," I said, "and you ought not to hold me prisoner."

The Scottish Boer laughed. "Oh," he said, "we do not catch lord's sons every day."

We trampled for six hours across sloppy fields and along tracks deep and slippery with mud, while the rain fell in a steady downpour and soaked every one to the skin. The Boer escort told us several times not to hurry and to go our own pace, and once they allowed us to halt for a few moments. But we had had neither food nor water, and it was with a feeling of utter weariness that I saw the tin roofs of Colenso rise in the distance.

We were put into a corrugated-iron shed near the station, the floors of which were four inches deep with torn railway forms and account books. Here we flung ourselves down exhausted, and what with the shame, the disappointment, the excitement of the morning, the misery of the present, and physical weakness, it seemed that love of life was gone, and I thought, almost with envy, of a soldier I had seen during the fight lying quite still on the embankment secure in the calm philosophy of death from the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

Other Boers, besides our escort, who were occupying Colenso came to look at us. With two of these who were brothers, English by race, Africanders by birth, Boers by choice, I had some conversation.

I could not sleep. Vexation of spirit, a cold night and wet clothes withheld sweet oblivion. The rights and wrongs of the quarrel, the fortunes and chances of the war, forced themselves on the mind. What men they were, these Boers!

I thought of them as I had seen them in the morning riding forward through the rain—thousands of independent riflemen, thinking for themselves, possessed of beautiful weapons, led with skill, living as they rode without commissariat or transport or ammunition column, moving like the wind, and supported by iron constitutions and a stern hard Old Testament God who should surely smile the Amalekites hip and thigh.

And then, above the rainstorm that beat wildly on the corrugated iron, I heard the sound of a chant. The Boers were singing their evening psalm, and the menacing notes—more full of indignant war than love and mercy—struck a chill into my heart, so that I thought after all that the war was unjust, that the Boers were better men than we, that heaven was against us, that Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley would fall, that the Estcourt garrison would perish, that foreign powers would interrene, that we should lose South Africa, and that that would be the beginning of the end.

So for the time I despaired of the empire, nor was it till the morning sun—all the brighter after the rainstorm, all the warmer after the chills—struck in through the windows, that things reassumed their true colors and proportions.

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